

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 734.—VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

LETTERS ON THE WAR AND THE EASTERN
QUESTION—(No. I.)
(From our Special Correspondent.)

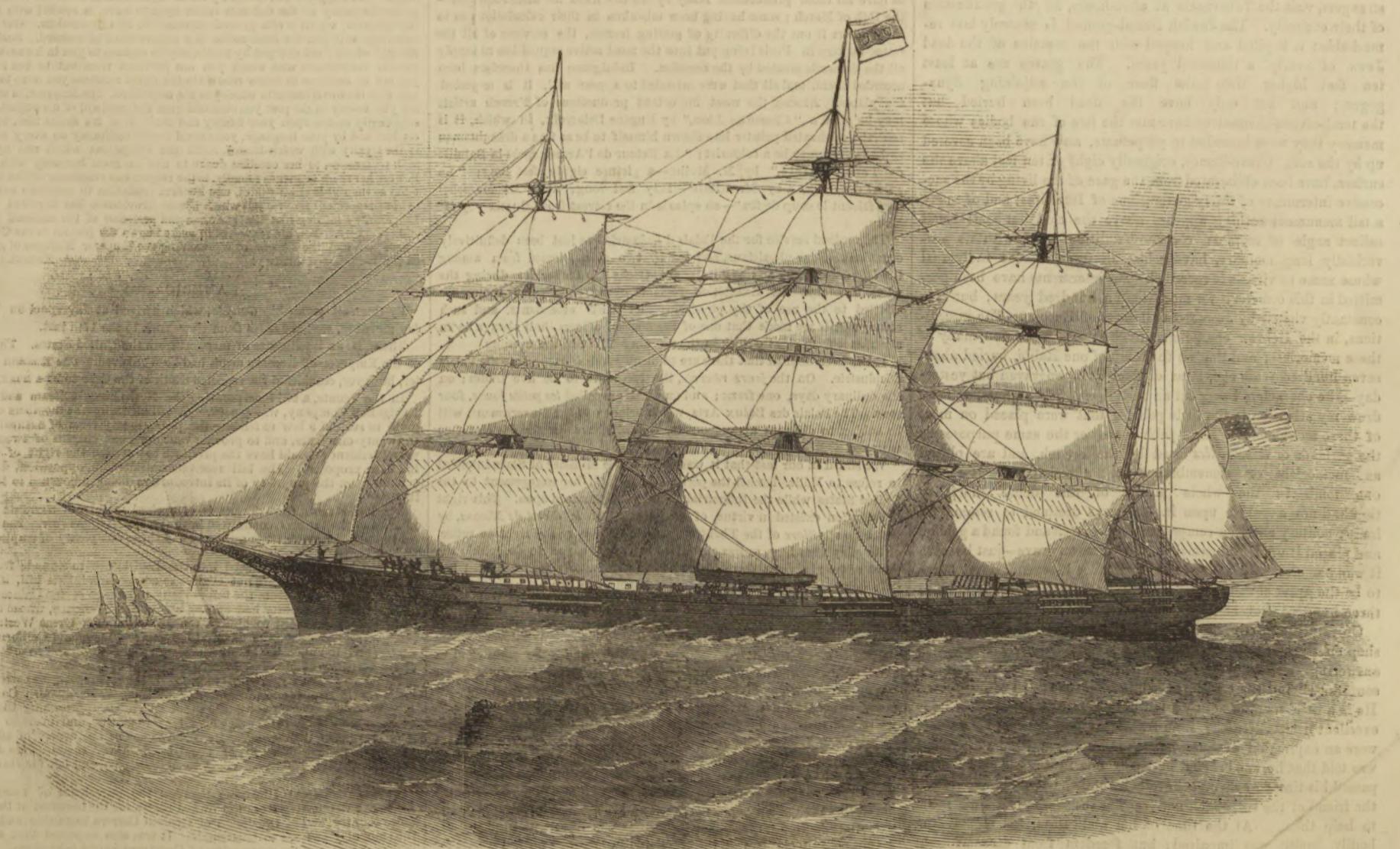
PRAGUE, March 24.

GERMANY] is not the place for a travelling stranger to pick up much news. There are no second and third editions of enterprising and well-informed journals, like those of London, to be had at railroad stations, or anywhere else, to keep him *au courant* of the world's business; and, if, perchance, the English traveller is induced to buy the dingy, shabby little bit of paper, that the Germans call a "Zeitung," he will, in all probability, find nothing in it that he did not know two or three weeks before he left London, unless it be small gossip and personal news, indigenous to the locality. London is the great focus of intelligence; whence it is dispersed in floods of light to every state and people that do not resolutely shut their eyes against it. As regards war and peace, I have heard absolutely nothing but vague rumours since I left London—some of them in the highest degree absurd. One was the effect that Lord John Russell had abruptly quitted Vienna; that the Conferences were at an end; and that war à l'outrance had been declared. But in passing through Dresden yesterday, I ascertained, what I anticipated, that the statement was an idle fabrication, destitute of the slightest shadow of foundation. I stopped a forenoon in the Saxon capital, and heard that the King of Prussia had arrived four days previously on a visit to King John. His Prussian Majesty preserved the strictest *incognito*; and, whether his visit was purely one of friendship and private business, or whether he had come to discuss with his Royal relative the great questions of peace or war, and convert him, if possible, to a neutrality akin to his own, no one could tell. The supposition, however, was, that the two Kings, if not exactly pro-Russian in their immediate objects, were decidedly anti-Austrian. The Prussian King never will for-

give the high position that Austria has taken on the Turko-Russian question. He is anxious to assume the leadership of Germany; but he has not the skill, the wisdom, or the honesty, to employ the right methods of attaining it. On all these points he has been foiled by the young Emperor of Austria—a Sovereign who has acted from the very commencement in a clear and straightforward manner—perhaps rather more slowly and cautiously than has suited the wishes of Great Britain and France—but with singleness and honesty of purpose, and a wise appreciation of the true interests both of his own dominions and of all Europe. Judging from the print-shops in Dresden, a traveller might be forgiven for coming to the conclusion that in Saxony the war is popular. My attention was caught by a large and well-executed lithograph, which I recognised as an old acquaintance, and which I saw in at least half-a-dozen shop-windows. It was no other than a very fair copy (with here and there a slight alteration) of the large print which was originally published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News of July 15, 1854, representing the Sultan as the centre figure, surrounded by Lord Raglan, Marshal St. Arnaud, General Canrobert, Omer Pacha, and other less distinguished officers of the Allied Armies. The print goes in Germany under the title of "The Defenders of Freedom," a name which was not given to it by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News. I mention this circumstance to show not only the extensive popularity of your Journal in quarters where its influence might not at first be suspected, but the strong current of German sympathy in favour of the Allies. The same design is also doing duty upon pocket-handkerchiefs, which are exposed for sale at the linendrapers' doors—another little fact which may show, like a straw, how the wind blows in Saxony, and possibly in some other parts of Germany.

Prague, if not strictly beautiful, is a most interesting city. Its multitudinous spires and minarets, and the general character of its architecture, give it a semi-Asiatic appearance. It is finely situated

upon the Moldau, and wears a strange outlandish aspect to the traveller who is familiar only with French, Belgian, and German cities. There are scores of picturesque old towns in France and Germany; and the towns of Belgium are perhaps more picturesque still; but none of them have the quaint and almost grotesque splendour of the Bohemian capital. I only made a stay of eight hours in it; but in that time, under the guidance of an active and intelligent German *commissionnaire*, who spoke tolerable French and intolerable English, I managed to see the principal sights. Among those I would particularly recommend all future travellers not to omit the Old Bridge over the Moldau, with its gigantic statues of Bohemian and other saints and bishops on either side; the Hradshin (pronounced Radshin), the present residence of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand; the Cathedral of St. Vitus, with its crystal coffin and costly silver shrine of St. John of Nepomuk. The silver in this shrine weighs no less than thirty-seven cwt.; but the shrine itself is tasteless as well as useless, and might advantageously be employed in making a beginning for a silver currency in Austria, to replace the filthy notes of ten kreutzers (about four-pence English) which form its principal paper currency. Another interesting spot within the limits of the Hradshin is the ancient palace of the Count of Waldstein—celebrated in the annals of Europe, and made immortal by Schiller in the tragedy of "Waldenstein." Schiller took a liberty with the name of his hero, which was Waldstein—the same as is borne by the family at the present day. In this building is preserved the horse which the General rode, and which was killed under him at the battle of Lutzen. The skin has been exceedingly well stuffed; but portions of the head and legs have disappeared, and have been replaced by newer pieces from less illustrious animals. All the rest is the identical hide of the identical horse which bore the great soldier on that memorable day; and is adorned with the real trappings, bit, bridle, stirrups, &c., just as



THE NEW AMERICAN CLIPPER, "GREAT REPUBLIC."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Waldstein (*must he be called Wallenstein?*) left them. In the same apartments are portraits of the hero and his second wife, undoubted originals, but badly executed. Until within the last twenty years the palace of the Waldsteins belonged to the Government, and was used as a cavalry barracks. Waldstein having been declared a traitor, his private property and a portion of the family estates were confiscated. His brother succeeded to the title and to considerable wealth; and the present Count Waldstein, anxious to reobtain possession of a place so interesting to the family, purchased it of the Government about twenty years ago, and has since made it his residence. Under his auspices it has been tastefully restored; and the Great Hall, which was whitewashed in the time of the troopers, has been cleaned, and is now a real "Marble Hall," which Bohemian girls may dream of, and dance in, if it please the proprietor to invite them. In close proximity are the palaces of Prince Schwarzenberg, and of a whole host of the high nobility of Bohemia, who reside here for a portion of the year to economise, and thence transfer themselves in the proper season to Vienna, to make a display. There are upwards of 12,000 Jews amid the population of 130,000 souls in Prague; and though they are not now cooped up by the law, as they formerly were, in one quarter of the town, they still remain in the place associated with their love as well as their degradation—partly from old habit and association, and partly that they may be near their synagogues, and the graves of their forefathers. The Jewish quarter is by no means inviting to the senses either of sight or smell. I certainly should not like to walk through it on a warm summer day. But I performed the feat this morning, much wondering at my own temerity in venturing amid the squalid dwelling-places of these filthy children of Israel, redolent of old clothes and rags, and of the unmentionable creatures that live and breed in the old mattresses and dilapidated bedsteads that they buy and sell. But I was not altogether unrewarded for my pains. I saw one, if not two, of the greatest curiosities in Prague—the old Synagogue and the old Burial-place of the ancient people. Their Synagogue is a copy, a very small one, of the Great Temple of Solomon, and is said by the Jews themselves to have been built in the tenth century, and by other authorities in the twelfth. However this may be, the place is in the highest degree curious. The walls are blackened with age and smoke, and have not been cleaned for centuries. Everything as it now stands is exactly as it stood five hundred years ago, no alteration being permitted in it by the Jews except such repairs as are imperatively necessary to keep the place from tumbling about their ears. But it is substantially built, and has been flooded scores of times by the Moldau, which, so lately as 1845, deposited five feet of water in the "Holy of Holies." The building will doubtless last for centuries to come, unless Baron Rothschild, or Sir Moses Montefiore, or their successors, shall buy the Holy Land in the interval, and gather the Jews, by force of money-bags, into the dwelling-places of their forefathers. But anything so mean-looking, so dingy, so dirty, so grimy and black—and yet so venerable, I might also say so awe-inspiring, for its antiquity, and from the high religious feeling which has induced the Jews to keep the place standing through so many centuries of evil days—of persecution, of reviling, of contempt, and of cruelty—it is impossible to conceive. It is the oldest synagogue in Europe, if not in the world; and is seldom used at the present day, except for the most solemn festivals of the Hebrews: when the Books of the Law—written upon parchment in the ninth century—are taken from the Tabernacle by the Chief Rabbi, and read before the males of the children of Israel. The females are not allowed to enter within these hallowed precincts for the purposes of worship; but may, like Christian strangers, visit the Tabernacle at after-hours, for the gratification of their curiosity. The Jewish Burial-ground is scarcely less remarkable: it is piled and heaped with the remains of the dead Jews of nearly a thousand years. The graves are at least ten feet higher than the floor of the adjoining Synagogue; and not only have the dead been buried—but the tomb-stones themselves have met the fate of the bodies whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and have been covered up by the soil. Grave-stones, originally eight or ten feet above the surface, have been obliterated from the gaze of the living by the successive interments of thirty generations of Israelites; and of many a tall monument nothing appears above the clod but some small salient angle or topmost corner—Tradition itself, with its proverbially long memory, having lost all trace of the individual whose name or virtues it recorded. No interments have been permitted in this cemetery for more than a hundred years; but it is constantly visited by Jews from all parts of Europe. The inscriptions, in the Hebrew characters, are clear and legible on many of these memorials; and that on the tomb of one Rabbi, buried about seven hundred years ago, is as distinct as if engraved but yesterday—the characters being cut an inch deep. My *commissionnaire* drew my attention to the little pebbles that were placed on most of these monuments. These pebbles answer the same purposes as the garlands or *immortelles* used by the French, and are placed as memorials of remembrance or affection. I saw but one tomb in the whole mound of this dense mortality that had not a pebble upon it. It was destined to remain no longer solitary amid its compeers; for I sought and found a pebble, and placed it upon the nameless and unknown grave—just because it was nameless and unknown, and because it seemed to my fancy to be the grave of as good a Jew or Jewess as any amid the two or three hundred thousand who slumber in that receptacle.

On returning to the hotel, I saw Ferdinand I. coming out of a shop on the Kolowrath Strasse. I was prepared to see a man answering to Beranger's description of himself—"laid, chétif, et souffrant;" but the ex-Emperor by no means realised the picture. He is a little man, certainly; but not ugly; and appeared to be in excellent health. So far from looking vague or idiotic, his face wore an expression of intelligence, mildness, and amiability. I was told that he was beloved by every one in Prague, and that he passed his time in acts of benevolence and charity, making himself the friend of the sorrowful, and raising those who had none other to help them. At the time of his abdication, his mental and bodily health was impaired; but freedom from care wrought wonders both on mind and body; and the Monarch, overburdened with a task too mighty for his faculties, subsided, in a couple of years, into a quiet, highly-respected, and, it is to be hoped, happy citizen.

Prague has entirely recovered from the effects of the sanguinary proceedings of 1848 and 1849. The damage done by the bombardment under the orders of Prince Windischgratz has been repaired, with the sole exception of some of the Titan-like saints upon the Bridge, which were broken to pieces, and overthrown by the cannon-balls, and have not since been replaced. The moral traces of the revolutionary period are as rapidly disappearing; and the Tchek population has ceased to dream of establishing an independent Bohemian kingdom. The Government has acted with much clemency since the final suppression of the revolt; and the keeper of a public-house in Prague—one of the ringleaders, bearing the historical name of Ziska—has been allowed to remain at peace at his usual business, although his popularity and eloquence, and his alleged desire of becoming the Masaniello of the movement, if not the Tchek King of Bohemia, very greatly exasperated the disturbances. But clemency and forbearance are the order of the day in Austria. The young Emperor inspired hopes, and as yet he has done nothing to destroy, but very much to increase them.

My second letter shall be from Vienna.

THE AMERICAN CLIPPER, "GREAT REPUBLIC."

This gigantic vessel—partly destroyed by fire soon after she was built, during a great conflagration in New York, having had her damages made good—arrived in the Thames on her first voyage last week; having made the run from New York to Scilly in thirteen days, and beat up Channel to the Downs in three days against the heavy east winds which have been prevailing. She is at present exciting much interest, from her immense proportions and peculiar rig, as she lies at her moorings off Purfleet.

There is nothing particularly different in her hull, as seen from the shore, from the ordinary American clippers, except her length and the great sheer forward from the fore chains to the figure-head; but, on boarding her, one is struck with her enormous width of beam, which equals that of the largest line-of-battle ships afloat; and one of the great peculiarities of the vessel is her singular rig—she having four masts, and partaking of the qualities of both ship and barque. The topsails, instead of being on the ordinary plan, are housed, or divided into two; the upper one of which can be reefed to half its depth, or sent down altogether. The yards of the lower topsails are secured to the caps of the lower masts by iron slings, and have no further lift from that position. She has large hurricane-houses on her upper decks; and just abaft the mainmast is a roundhouse, containing an engine of 8-horse power. This engine does nearly all the heavy work of the ship—lifts yards, hauls on the braces, walks up the anchor, and assists in receiving and discharging the cargo.

In consequence of her immense beam she cannot enter either of the docks here; and, drawing with her cargo nearly twenty-five feet, she is compelled, from insufficient depth of water higher up, to discharge her cargo in the Long Reach; but it is intended when that is accomplished to bring her up to moorings at Blackwall. She is 3400 tons burthen; 305 feet long; 53 feet beam; hold, 30 feet; and has come here ballasted with 3000 tons of guano. She is the largest sailing ship in the world

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

REPORT fixes the 6th of April for the visit of the Emperor to England; but, as Good Friday falls on that day, we think it little likely that his Majesty will finish Lent and spend Easter out of France. Another rumour, which seems more probable, names the 9th. We are assured on excellent authority—authority to which the private as well as public reasons of Louis Napoleon are known—that, if peace be not in the meantime concluded, his visit to Sebastopol remains a point quite decided, and will inevitably take place. It was remarked that, last week, at the review of the troops, the Emperor, for the first time, carried his sword naked—an indication, it is said, of active command.

The Emperor has presented to Vely-Pacha, through M. Fould, a beautiful service in Sèvres porcelain, having heard that his Excellency had expressed an intention of taking with him some specimens of this manufacture.

It has been impossible for many of the artists who propose to exhibit their pictures in the Salle des Beaux Arts of the Exposition d'Industrie to have all these productions ready by the day fixed for their reception—the 15th of March; some having been mistaken in their calculations as to time, others from the difficulty of getting frames, the services of all the frame-makers in Paris being put into the most active requisition to supply all the demands created by the occasion. Indulgence has therefore been accorded them, and all that were intended to appear will, it is expected, find places. Among the most important productions of French artists may be cited a "Chasse au Lion," by Eugène Delacroix, in which, it is said, the celebrated painter has shown himself to be as fine a draughtsman as he is known to be a colourist; "La Retour de l'Armée après la Bataille de Paris, en 1814," by M. Muller—a picture eighty feet long; "La Pilori des Sages," by M. Glaize—sixty feet long; and "La Maréchal Ney faisant le coup de feu"—an episode in the retreat from Russia—by M. Yvon.

The medical service for the Palais d'Industrie has just been definitively organised. Four physicians, assisted by two aids, selected from among the *internes* of the Paris hospitals, are attached to the service during the whole time that the Exhibition remains open. Particular rooms are allotted to the use of the physicians and their attendants, and such arrangements are made that one of the medical officers shall always be in attendance from eight o'clock in the morning till six in the evening.

It has been decided that there are to be no admissions gratis to the Palais d'Industrie. On the *jours réservés*, the tickets are to be five francs; on the ordinary days, one franc; and on what are called *les petits jours*, four sous. The Palais des Beaux Arts, which belongs to the Government, will be subject to different arrangements, and will have certain days of free entrance.

We stated in our last that it was believed the Minister of State intended to refuse to Mdlle. Rachel the permission to fulfil her engagement to the United States while the Industrial Exhibition remained open. This right of detention existed in virtue of an Act entitled, *le décret de Moscou*, by which no *société* of the Théâtre Français could have the right to retire, or to play elsewhere, unless permitted by the State so to do, within the space of twenty years from his or her admission. As Mdlle. Rachel has only occupied the place of *société* eighteen years, she has not, according to this rule, the right to retire; yet, on the other hand, her *démission* from the theatre, sent in last year, having been accepted, she appears to stand in a peculiar position, which it is difficult to define. Whatever may be the justice of the case, the celebrated tragedian requests the permission to perform her American engagement, not as a right, but as a favour. The state of her health rendering a prolonged artistic career impossible, and finding in this engagement a pecuniary benefit which will secure an independence to herself and her family that no length of service in France could obtain, she places her case in the hands of the Minister of State; who, it is supposed, can hardly refuse the demand, seeing that, whether she goes or remains, the public here cannot benefit, the acceptance of her retirement enabling her to refuse to play in France. Several of the Paris papers have taken up the question with more or less warmth.

On Sunday took place at the Madeleine an imposing funeral service for the repose of the soul of Don Carlos. A Spanish priest, assisted by all the clergy of the parish, officiated, and a number of distinguished Spaniards, and Spanish refugees, attended the ceremony.

M. Troplong, the President of the Senate, is at this moment completing a most important work of jurisprudence, entitled "Physiologie et Philosophie des Testaments." Among other new publications of interest may be named, "Mémoires d'un Conspirateur," by the Comte Rufini, the friend and co-operator of Mazzini; "Les Aveux d'un Poète," by Heinrich Heine; "Les Mémoires de M. Prudhomme," by Henri Monnier; and a "Correspondance Inédite" of Stendhal, preceded by an introduction by M. Prosper Mérimée. There is also a talk of the appearance of an autobiography of the *père Ventura*—who has left off preaching, and devotes himself wholly to writing.

The Minister of State has ordered the engagement of Madame Emilie Guyon at the Théâtre Française, to fill the place left vacant since the departure of Mdlle. Georges; Mdlle. Rachel's position being different to that occupied by that great tragedian.

Thalberg has just completed an opera, entitled "Monaldo." He is now at Turin, where he is instructing Bettini in the principal part, which has been written especially for him.

We have to signalise a triumphant success, at the Gymnase, in the new piece of M. Alexandre Dumas fils, "Le Demi-Monde." It is a considerable time since any performance has met with such an abundant meed of applause as the one in question. "Le Demi-Monde" paints, through the events of a most interesting drama, the mode of life of a set which hitherto has not been classed by any painter of morals or manners. On the day after the first representation of the piece, a speculator waited on M. Dumas, and offered him 60,000 francs, ready money, for his share of the benefits, a bargain which the young writer refused without hesitation. The Théâtre Lyrique has in repetition a new opera of MM. Méry and Félicien David, entitled "Le Dernier Jour." Great things are reported of this production. The Grand Opera is preparing for the opening of the Exhibition "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," with the utmost magnificence that its great resources can furnish.

COUNT NESSELRODE'S CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad, announcing to them that the Emperor confirms them in their functions, and at the same time giving a sketch of the line of policy which their new Sovereign proposes to pursue with regard to the questions of peace and war:—

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26 (March 10).

My despatch of the 18th February (March 2) announced to you the accession of his Majesty Alexander II. I had the honour at the same time to send to you the Imperial manifesto issued on the first day of the government of our august Sovereign. That document expresses the profound conviction with which His Majesty recognises the importance of the duties he is called upon to fulfil. Divine Providence imposes those duties upon him in the midst of a great trial. In ascending the throne of his ancestors the Emperor finds Russia engaged in a struggle unparalleled in the annals of history at the commencement of a new reign. Our august Sovereign accepts that trial, confiding in God, inspired with the sentiment of security in the unshaken fidelity of his people, with a religious veneration for the memory of his well-beloved father. With filial piety he welcomes (*accueille*) in his succession two obligations, which are equally sacred to him. The first exacts from His Majesty the development of all the power which it has pleased God to place in his hands for the defence of the integrity and of the honour of Russia; the second imposes upon His Majesty the duty of consecrating with perseverance his care for the accomplishment of the work of peace, the bases of which were sanctioned by the Emperor Nicholas. Faithful to the idea which manifested itself in the last dispositions of his august father, the Emperor has renewed the powers and confirmed the instructions with which the Russian Plenipotentiaries were provided since the month of December, at the period when the negotiations at Vienna were to be opened. In this manner the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas will be conscientiously fulfilled. Their object was:—

To restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace; to consolidate the freedom of worship and the welfare of the Christian populations of the East without distinction of rites; to place the immunities of the Principalities under a collective guarantee; to assure the free navigation of the Danube, to the advantage of the commerce of all nations; to put an end to the rivalries of the great Powers in the East, so as to prevent the return of new complications; finally, to come to an understanding with them on the revision of the treaty by which they recognised the principle of the closing of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and thereby to arrive at an honourable arrangement for all parties.

A pacification founded upon these bases, in putting an end to the calamities of war, would invoke the blessing of all nations upon the new Government.

Nevertheless, Russia feels deeply, and Europe must avow that the hope of a conclusion of peace will remain fruitless if the conditions of the arrangement to be concluded should exceed the just limit which the sentiment of the dignity of the Crown traces irrevocably in the resolutions of our august Sovereign. The Emperor will tranquilly await the manifestation of the views which guide the policy of the Cabinets called upon to solve, in concert with Russia, this question, which is of a general interest for all Christendom. Our august Sovereign will join the deliberation in a sincere spirit of concord. Such is the thought which I am charged by His Majesty to express to you in his name. The general instructions with which you are provided trace out to you the line you are to continue to follow relative to the direct relations you have to entertain with the Government to which you are accredited. The Emperor, in confirming you to-day in the post you obtained from the goodwill of his august father, confidently counts upon your fidelity and zeal. It is his desire that, by your conduct and by your language, you should render testimony on every occasion to the loyalty with which Russia fulfills the obligations which rest upon the faith of treaties, to her constant desire to live in good harmony with all the Powers her allies or friends; finally, to the respect she entertains for the inviolability of the rights of all States, and her firm resolution to maintain and cause to be respected the rights which Divine Providence has intrusted to the Emperor, by making him the guardian and protector of the national honour of his country. You are requested to make known the present to the Court at which you had the honour of representing the Emperor Nicholas of glorious and much-cherished memory.

NESSELRODE.

AMERICA.

By the mail steam-ship *Canada*, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, we have dates from New York to the 17th inst.

There is no intelligence of moment from the United States. The news of the Emperor of Russia's death had been received. The Russian Minister, however, considered the reported death of the Czar to be a hoax.

In the Senate, a bill incorporating the New Granada Steam and Canal Navigation Company, was passed. A bill directing the members of Congress to sustain a law extending the probationary term of naturalisation to twenty-one years, and to provide that none but citizens of twenty-one years' residence should have the privilege to exercise the right of voting, has been proposed. The bill received considerable opposition, the discussion upon the propriety of its introduction being adjourned to the 21st inst.

The latest news from Texas is comprised mainly of accounts of the ravages of the Indians, committed in the most daring manner. Emigrants continued to arrive in large numbers, and there was plenty of employment for them.

A bill had been introduced into the Legislature to exclude from the mines all persons who are not eligible to citizenship. This bill, if it become law, will drive from the mines many thousands of the Chinese.

A new political party had sprung up in San Francisco, whose ulterior designs were supposed to aim at the formation of a Great Western Republic. It proposed immediately to organize Oregon and California into States, and to annex the Sandwich Islands and Sonora, and as much more of the territory of Mexico as can be conquered or purchased.

By advices from Key West it appears that great preparations were being made for the removal of the Seminole Indians. The Spanish Consul at Key West had issued a notification that all vessels approaching the coast of Cuba were liable to be overhauled by men-of-war, and made to give a good account of themselves. In consequence of the aspect of affairs in Cuba, Commander Stribling, of the United States' steamer *San Jacinto*, had abandoned his design of going to Philadelphia, and left for Hayannah on the 28th ult.

Late advices from Honduras mention the prevalence of rumours of Filibuster expeditions from the United States for the invasion of the Mosquito country, and of the design of General Carrera to subdue and annex the state of Honduras to Guatemala. It was also expected that another bombardment and the destruction of Greytown would take place. These reports had created an unusual excitement among the inhabitants.

There is nothing important from Hayannah up to the 19th inst. The trial of those concerned in the conspiracy had commenced.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The repeated announcements from the Allied Camp that active operations were about to commence have hitherto ended in nothing. Up to the 20th of March Lord Raglan and General Canrobert appear to have deemed it their wisest course to act on the defensive. A council of war was held on the 11th, at which Omer Pacha and the English and French Admirals and Generals were present; but, although they spent several hours in discussing what ought to be done, nothing is known as to what they have resolved to do. The letters from the Camp which come down to the 16th, continue to give a highly favourable account of the condition of the English troops. The improved weather has wrought as a charm in raising the spirits and improving the health of the men—aided, of course, by increased numbers, abundant clothing and provisions, improved arrangements as to transport—immensely facilitated by the railway—and renewed activity and hope as to the bombardment. These letters are now as buoyant as were those written anticipatory of the opening of the fire in October last, with better grounds for favourable anticipations. They represent our works as very far advanced, and immensely strong in cannon and ammunition; and, though the Russians are as active in erecting defences and counter-batteries as ever, it is tolerably evident that their now much more extensive and complex line of works must be less abundantly manned and supplied with guns and stores than those from which they first replied to our fire. This may almost be inferred from the greater caution shown by the Russians in expending their shot. One of the greatest blunders which they committed from the first, was their useless waste of powder and shot. They have frequently fired from such an enormous distance at moving objects, that they have sometimes wasted 100 round-shot, and as many shells, to kill one of our soldiers. They have now grown much wiser. On the 16th, while Lord Raglan was inspecting Gordon's Battery, the English fired repeatedly upon the enemy, and succeeded in shelling out the Russian riflemen, who lay perdu in front of the lines. All the while the Russians scarcely returned one gun for ten of ours. Formerly a single shot fired from the English works would have been replied to with such a volley as would have silenced ours in a short time.

A despatch from General Osten-Sacken announces that, on the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the Russian works in front of one of the new redoubts, and were repulsed. Another despatch states that the Russians made a general attack on the lines of the Allies, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Russian forces are said to be distributed as follows:—At Perekop is encamped the corps of Dragoons, a Division of Light Cavalry, and various other detachments, amounting in all to 20,000 men, under the command of General Pawloff I. At Simferopol there are about 45,000 men, commanded by General Read. Near the Belboe General Osten-Sacken's headquarters have been placed, with 50,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol. On the Tchernaya is encamped General Liprandi, with 18,000 men; and in the valley of Baidar is General Wagner, with 9000 men. It appears that the first operations which General Osten-Sacken had executed, on his appointment to the chief command, was to have all the heights along the coast occupied and fortified from Karabellaya to the mouth of the Tchernaya. The heights on the left bank of the Alma have also been fortified; and this defensive system seems to show that not only is Bagtcheserai the centre of the General's operations, but that a greater importance is attached to the communications of Bagtcheserai with Sebastopol and with Alobat, than to those of that town with Perekop. The Russians, in fact, soon determined to defend to the last extremity the basis of the Salzir as well as the ground extending from Simferopol to Kaffa, their intention being, to all appearance, to procure their provisions and stores from the side of Anapa, and their reinforcements from Perekop. Should the Allies think fit to enter into operations not immediately in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, it is not improbable that they will act against Bagtcheserai, the centre of the Russian positions.

The situation of the Allies in the Crimea is represented in the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* in the following terms:—

The position of the Allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable intrenchments, extending from the great infantry camp near the citadel by the heights of Inkerman, along the Tchernaya, as far as the approaches of Balaklava. New divisions have joined the army. Grave events are expected.

The latest despatches from Omer Pacha state that the Russians were evidently preparing another grand attack on Eupatoria. The Turkish General speaks with confidence of his power to resist the enemy. His supplies had nearly all arrived from Varna, and his defences were complete. The enemy appeared to be still waiting for reinforcements. Omer Pacha is anxious to obtain more cavalry to profit by the anticipated repulse of the enemy; but there are none to spare from the Allied Camp.

WHAT RUSSIA MEANS TO DO.

The most recent accounts from St. Petersburg give no encouragement to the notion that Russia is likely to be more anxious for peace under the new régime than she was under the old. The preparations for war are said to be going forward as actively as ever from Cronstadt to Sebastopol. At the great fortress of the Baltic, the Russians appear to be adopting the same system as they have pursued in the Black Sea. Telegraphic despatches announce that they have been sinking several ships of the line and other vessels between piles in the navigation way at Cronstadt. As regards the sentiments of the young Emperor, the following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th, professes to give his views regarding the course which Russia ought to take:—

"Allow me to relate to you a scene which took place at the Winter Palace on the 4th, on which day all the Generals and subaltern officers of the Guards and Grenadiers received orders to assemble in the apartments of his Majesty at half-past ten in the morning. The Emperor appeared at eleven o'clock, and addressed them in the following terms:—

"By the death of the late Emperor we have lost our benefactor: we have all received a heavy blow. The loss which I have sustained is greater than that of any other person, and my grief is more acute. In the first moments of the disaster which has just fallen on me, my feelings were in the first place directed towards you, my well-beloved comrades, in order to share with you my affliction and to communicate to you the words of our illustrious benefactor, in testimony of his love for his faithful troops." (Here the Emperor read the words, which have been already published, "I thank my faithful and valiant guard," &c.) On coming to the words of his father, "So long as this spirit shall be preserved, the security of the empire, both abroad and at home, is secured, and *wee be to its enemies*," the Emperor made the sign of the cross, adding, "God grant that it may be so!" All the officers present also made the sign of the cross, and exclaimed "It shall be so!" After reading the remainder of the expressions of the deceased Czar, the Emperor continued, "I hope that these words will be deeply engraven on your hearts. They will always remind us of what we owe to the deceased Emperor, our benefactor. In taking leave of you, as General Commander-in-Chief, I do not separate myself from you in heart: on the contrary, you are closer to me than formerly—you are my Guard. I have always loved you, and I shall always love you sincerely as my children. I will never abandon you. Believe me, when I say that the happiest days of my life were those which I spent in your ranks. I thank you from my heart for your services and for your true devotedness to my late father and benefactor. I hope, and I am sure that you will always retain those feelings of noble devotedness. It is a guarantee for me that we shall not yield one step to our enemies; we will never abandon our well-beloved Russia, which we all, you and I, must and will serve to the last drop of our blood; for it is by that conduct alone that we can worthily honour the memory of our late Emperor, and respond to his deep solicitude for the welfare of the country."

The conclusion of the speech was hailed by a loud shout of approbation. In dismissing the officers, the Emperor blessed them with the sign of the cross, adding "Adieu! may God be with you."

The *Abbe du Nord* of St. Petersburg publishes a fanatical appeal to the Russian people to rise in arms for the defence of the Orthodox Church. It calls upon the clergy to exhort their flocks to fight for the good cause, and to impress upon them that the present war is the ancient war "of the Prince of Darkness against the Kingdom of Christ." It concludes with a prayer to the Almighty to admit those who fall in the field of battle for the good cause at once into the Kingdom of Heaven.

In the recruitment which was effected on the night of the 12th, the fourth within fifteen months, not fewer than 20,000 men were taken in different parts of the kingdom of Poland, the greater part on the left bank of the Vistula. A fourth of the levy consists of married men and fathers of families. In the levy were some hundreds of men who had cut off their first finger to incapacitate them for serving: but they have gained nothing by it, as they have all been enrolled.

A RECONNAISSANCE AT EUPATORIA.

On the 5th of March Skender Beg left Eupatoria with 300 irregular cavalry and 100 Tartar Bashi-bozoiks, to make a reconnaissance, and while doing so was met by four strong squadrons of regular Russian

cavalry. Notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, an obstinate struggle ensued; but Skender Beg was compelled at last to retreat, retiring slowly and fighting inch by inch of ground. In this affair the Russians lost about thirty men. The Tartars had made five prisoners, but they afterwards escaped. Skender Beg, according to the Turkish bulletin, had only eleven men killed and two wounded; but he himself received a sabre-cut on his right hand, which damaged three fingers and rendered amputation of a fourth necessary; he also received the thrust of a lance near the heart; but the most serious wound was a cut from a sabre across his forehead. No fears are, however, entertained of saving the life of this brave and dashing cavalry officer.

The following letter from Eupatoria, dated March 5th, gives a more graphic account of the affair:—

To-day it was decided that a reconnaissance on a little larger scale should be undertaken. Accordingly three squadrons of regular cavalry—two of them of the 2nd Regiment of Rumeli (called Hadji Alay, because it has made the pilgrimage to Mecca), and the third a squadron of Redifs of the 2nd Regiment of Guards—about 30 Bashi-bozoiks, and 150 mounted Tartars, went out, under the command of Skender Beg.

The Russian videttes occupy a number of mounds running nearly parallel with those occupied by the Turkish videttes. The first to our left is close to the bridge which leads over a creek running inland from the putrid lake Sasyk, while about the centre of the whole line are two other mounds, not far from each other, one of which has an appearance as if it had been opened. These three mounds are the scene of the daily excursions. Beyond them the Russian line of videttes falls back towards the little lake to the north of the town, on whose shore the white ruins of the Tartar village Meskow may be distinctly seen. For the support of the Russian videttes there was a squadron of Lancers hid in a hollow near the bridge to the right, two sotnias of Cossacks towards the centre on which the videttes retired when they saw the Turks coming; and besides this a squadron of Hussars on white horses appeared sometimes towards the left. From the daily excursions of the Turkish cavalry, these forces, as well as their respective positions, were tolerably known. On this Skender Beg, who had always led these military promenades, built his plan. He sent the two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment to the right, in order to keep in check the squadron of Lancers, while he himself, with the remaining squadron of Redifs, the Bashi-bozoiks, and the Tartars, advanced towards the two mounds in the centre. The Russian videttes retired, as usual, on the main guard; but, before their reserves could come up, Skender Beg gave the order to charge, and Tartars, Bashi-bozoiks, and Redifs went off pell-mell to catch the Cossacks, who, keeping their skirmishing line, made a precipitate retreat towards their reserves, which were advancing at full speed. Both parties kept up a brisk fire, and the Turks were already in the midst of the retiring main guard, when the Russian reserves came up. Skender Beg, seeing this, commanded a charge against them; and he himself at the head, charged with his accustomed courage; but he was only followed by the Bashi-bozoiks; the Tartars, with few exceptions, remained stationary: while the Redifs, after having followed for a while, and lost a few men through the fire of the enemy, turned back and ran. Now the Cossacks charged and drove back Redifs, Tartars, and all. Skender Beg, who was only followed by two Bashi-bozoiks, had to cut his way back through the enemy, which he effected, but not without receiving a sabre-cut over the forehead, which penetrated the skull, a lance-thrust, which glanced off from his breast, and cut over the hand, which broke two of his fingers. Four Bashi-bozoiks, six Redifs, and one Tartar are lost.

About 2300 yards from the mounds where the charge took place the Turkish cavalry at last halted and formed. Skender Beg, notwithstanding his wounds, which were copiously bleeding, wanted to remain and return to the charge; and when he was with great difficulty persuaded to go back to the town, Sefer Pacha (General Kosczelsky), a Polish officer, took the temporary command.

THE THIRD "POINT."

As it is commonly understood that this is the most important of all the "Points," we reprint the exact terms in which it was laid down in the identic note of August 8. It was there declared that the re-establishment of the relations between Russia and Turkey on a friendly basis was impossible—"Si le traité du 13 Juillet, 1841, n'est pas révisé de concert par toute les hautes parties contractantes dans un intérêt d'équilibre Européen." (Unless the treaty of July 13, 1841, is revised in concert by the high contracting parties in favour of the balance of power in Europe.)

In their despatches of the 22nd of July, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord Clarendon interpreted this Third Point in the same manner. Lord Clarendon said:—"The privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* records in juxtaposition the interpretation of the Four Points agreed on by the Allies, and that handed in by Prince Gortschakoff on the 7th of January.

The *Aide Mémoire* of the Allies ran—The Four Points, according to the Russian interpretation.

In order more exactly to define the sense which their Governments attach to each of the principles contained in the Four Articles, but reserving to themselves, as they have always done, the right of making such other special conditions as may, in addition to the four guarantees, be by them deemed necessary for the general interest of Europe, and for preventing the recurrence of the present complications, the Representatives of Austria, France, and Great Britain do declare—

1. Their governments being of accord that it is necessary to abolish the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges recognised to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantees of the Five Powers.

Powers the privileges secured by the Sultans to those provinces, as dependencies of their empire, have agreed and do agree, that none of the former treaties between Russia and the Porte, bearing reference to the said provinces, can be in force when peace is concluded, and that the arrangements to be made in respect to them shall ultimately be such as to be in full and entire accordance with the rights of the Suzerain Power, with those of the three Principalities, and with the general interests of Europe.

2. In order to give to the free navigation of the Danube all the development of which it is capable, it would be proper (*convenable*) that the Lower Danube, beginning from the point at which it becomes common to the two States bordering on it, should no longer be subjected to the territorial jurisdiction which exists in virtue of the third Article of the Treaty of Adrianople. At performed there.

2. Free navigation of the Danube according to the principles established by the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the article on Fluvial Communications. Control of a mixed commission, which would be invested with the necessary powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouths, or which might at a later period be formed there.

3. Revision of the treaty of the 13th July, 1841, to attach more completely to the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding in formal conferences for peace on the means which the three Courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, on condition that, in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon the rights of Sovereignty of my august Master on his own territory.

4. A collective guarantee of the Five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of form of worship, on condition that the realisation of the solemn promises made in the face of the world by the great Christian Powers shall be a serious and conscientious work, and that the protection promised shall be efficacious, and not a vain word.

munities, of the generous intentions manifested respecting them by his Majesty the Sultan, they (the Powers) will take the greatest care to preserve the dignity of his Highness and the independence of his crown intact.

PRUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

A circular despatch, dated the 16th instant, signed by M. Manteuffel, and addressed to the Prussian Ministers at German Courts, contains a statement respecting the special missions of Herr von Uedem and General von Wedell to London and Paris. It is therein laid down that, "according to the express command of the King of Prussia a regular understanding with the Cabinets of London and Paris cannot be attained, until Prussia has, by participation in the Peace Conferences, acquired a thorough knowledge of the full import of the bases of peace, for the attainment of which she would have to enter into obligations." It is added—"As yet there has nothing taken place between us and the Western Powers beyond a confidential interchange of ideas, from which we, for our part, have not departed, and which character, if it had been observed on all sides, would, perhaps, have prevented many misunderstandings. This interchange of views, however, cannot, with all our sincere desire of arriving at an understanding, impose on us any obligations by anticipation."

Count Buol has officially notified the commencement of the Conferences to Prussia, at the same time expressing his sincere regret that, "notwithstanding the efforts of Austria, Prussia, who takes so sincere a part in the Eastern question, should not be represented at the Conferences, so that the Imperial Government will be alone in defending German interests.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock a.m., in 112 hours from Alexandria. The India, China, and Australia mails left Alexandria on the 23rd inst., with intelligence from Calcutta, Feb. 24th; Madras, 28; Galle, March 3; Bombay, March 3; Shanghai, Feb. 6; Hong-Kong, 15; Singapore, 23; Sydney, Jan. 27; Melbourne, 31; Adelaide, Feb. 3; Mauritius, 18.

Hyder Khan, as representative of Dost Mahomed, has arrived at Jellalabad, on his way to Peshawur, to negotiate with the Chief Commissioner. Lord Dalhousie has gone to the Neighberries. The condition of Oude becomes daily more deplorable.

The French had again attacked Shanghai, and been repulsed, with loss, by the rebels. The country round Canton is in the hands of the rebels.

Sir W. Denison, Governor-General of Australia, arrived at Sydney, Jan. 17. No further disturbances have occurred at Ballarat. Trade in Australia has somewhat improved, but political matters are unsatisfactory.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

We believe we are correct in stating that the Third of the Four Points having come under the consideration of the Congress of Vienna, and the Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their ideas upon this important condition, it has been found by them necessary to communicate with their various Governments, and especially with St. Petersburg, in consequence of the inability of the Plenipotentiaries to reconcile their respective instructions.

The Third Point, it will be remembered, stipulates for the entrance of Turkey into the European family, and for the limitation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. This point, it is true, was, with the others, accepted by that Power; but now, when its object and scope come to be determined, it is not surprising that Russia should endeavour to interpret them in a manner as little injurious to herself as useless to us; whilst we are determined to see them carried out in material guarantees—such as the limitation of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea to a squadron of strength merely necessary for the purposes of police, and quite inadequate for aggression.

In matters of such importance as these it was not expected that Plenipotentiaries would be authorised to give a final answer. But, as the case now stands, M. Titoff and Prince Gortschakoff will have put their Imperial master in possession of the requirements of the Allies on this point, and will, no doubt, in the course of some days, receive his instructions.

While waiting for these the Congress will probably continue to meet, and, we may suppose, will pursue the study of the First and Second Points—which have not been accepted, as it has been erroneously stated, but merely acknowledged as to their general bearing. They have yet to be canvassed in all their difficult details; and this, if ever it be come to, will be a work of many weeks.

We must caution the public, then, against the many erroneous telegraphic messages and letters which have obtained currency, and against the premature statements which may be made, either peaceful or warlike, during the short interval which must elapse ere an answer is received from St. Petersburg.

We wish we could entertain hope that the Government of the young Czar will submit to the terms on which alone an honourable and safe peace can be obtained; but we fear that, great as our efforts have been, it may need yet greater before we can be satisfied of the future tranquillity of Europe.—*Morning Post*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. M. S. MILNER, BART.

SIR WILLIAM MORDAUNT STURT MILNER, fourth Baronet of Nun-Appleton Hall, Yorkshire, was the eldest son of Sir William Milner, the third Baronet, by his wife, Diana, eldest daughter of Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Critchill House, Dorsetshire. He was born on the 20th October, 1779, and succeeded his father, as fourth Baronet, on the 9th September, 1811. The Milner Baronets are among the most extensive landed proprietors in Yorkshire, and, in politics, incline to the Liberal side. Sir William, the fourth Baronet, was a Whig, and his elder son, has been for some years, M.P., on the Whig interest, for the city of York. Sir William, who was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Yorkshire, married first, in 1803, Selina, daughter of the Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, by whom (who died the 28th May, 1804) he leaves one daughter, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Canon Markham. Sir William married, secondly, in 1809, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, by whom he leaves two sons and five daughters: of the latter two are married, viz., Mrs. Egerton and Mrs. Strickland. Sir William died at his seat, Nun-Appleton-hall, on the 24th inst. He is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir William Mordaunt Edward Milner, the fifth Baronet, whose wife—Anne Georgina, youngest daughter of Frederick Lumley, Esq.—is great granddaughter of the fourth Earl of Scarborough.

LADY KATHERINE MOLYNEUX.—This lady was the youngest daughter of William Philip, second Earl, and sister of Charles William, fourth and present Earl of Sefton. She was born the 20th December, 1808. Her Ladyship died (unmarried) recently, at Croxteth-hall, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earls of Sefton.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—Rear-Admiral Edward Augustus Down, £4000; Captain John Charles Conolly, 23rd Fusiliers (at Alma), £3000; Colonel Thomas Leighton, 2nd Grenadiers (Bombay), £7000; Thomas Graham Arnold, M.D., Stamford, Notts, £10,000.

THE LATE CZAR'S PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Mandt, homeopathic physician to the late Emperor, is said to have left Russia in great haste and secretly. He is reproached with having too long concealed from the August deceased that his lung was attacked; also with having himself prepared the medicines destined for the Emperor, instead of having had them prepared by a druggist. Great irritation was manifested against him at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Alexander himself advised him, it is said, to leave Russia.

THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

In the year 1846 a charter was granted by the New Grenadian Government to a French company for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. A survey was then made by order of Louis Philippe, and M. Napoleon Guerilla, the Chief Engineer who conducted the said survey, gave a brilliant report thereon; and is map exhibited but a slightly different route to that now accomplished.

In 1847, however, the same year that Guerilla completed the survey, the charter of the Railroad Company was transferred to the Panama Railroad Company—an American one—and the following year preparations were made for securing such change of charter, then in possession, as they desired, which was completed in April, 1850.

In May, 1850, the month following the grant of the charter, Messrs. Baldwin and Troutwine, and six men, went from New York to Navy Bay, and commenced clearing away the timber, &c., upon the Island of Manzanilla, on which the town of Colon, or Aspinwall—of which we are



PANAMA RAILWAY.—THE CULEBRA OR SUMMIT STATION.

enabled to give a very faithful representation—is situated. They had with them a large storehouse, which the Company still uses. This they proceeded to erect, living meanwhile and for some three months on board the vessel that brought them. When the clearing was commenced not a tree had been felled on the island; and with Mr. Baldwin lies the honour of having felled the first.

In June, 1850, Mr. Stephens (President of the Company) and Colonel Tatten (Superintending Engineer) arrived with thirty men from Carthagena; and, on the 31st August following, Dr. Rodgers arrived from New Orleans with a number of mules, and forty-five Irishmen—the first white labourers employed on the island. They cleared a road from the head of the island, a short distance from the mainland, to what is now called Monkey-hill, a place subsequently made the burying-ground, and where thousands have, unfortunately, been buried during the carrying out of this work. In September and October, 1850, the houses on the point of the island in the foreground of the Engraving, near the lighthouse (from whence the View is taken), used as storehouses and dwellings for the Company's officers, were brought from New York, and put up. Immediately following supplies of labourers took place from Jamaica, and the engineering and work on the line were proceeded with rapidly. Unforeseen obstacles, however, arose, which retarded the work greatly in 1852. The mortality had been lamentable in extent, and the supplies of men were insufficient.

Considerable reinforcements from Carthagena and Jamaica were subsequently obtained, and by the beginning of last year the line was opened out a distance of about forty miles—viz., to "The Culebra or Summit Station, within ten or twelve miles of Panama. From that station all passengers, goods, and specie were conveyed by mules—of which there was always a very large supply kept—to Panama; and Hampstead-heath, in its happiest time, could not present a more amusing sight than the "Summit Station" on arrival of a train, and the transferring of its motley group of some thousand passengers to the backs of as many mules, amidst all the excitement of rival ownership.

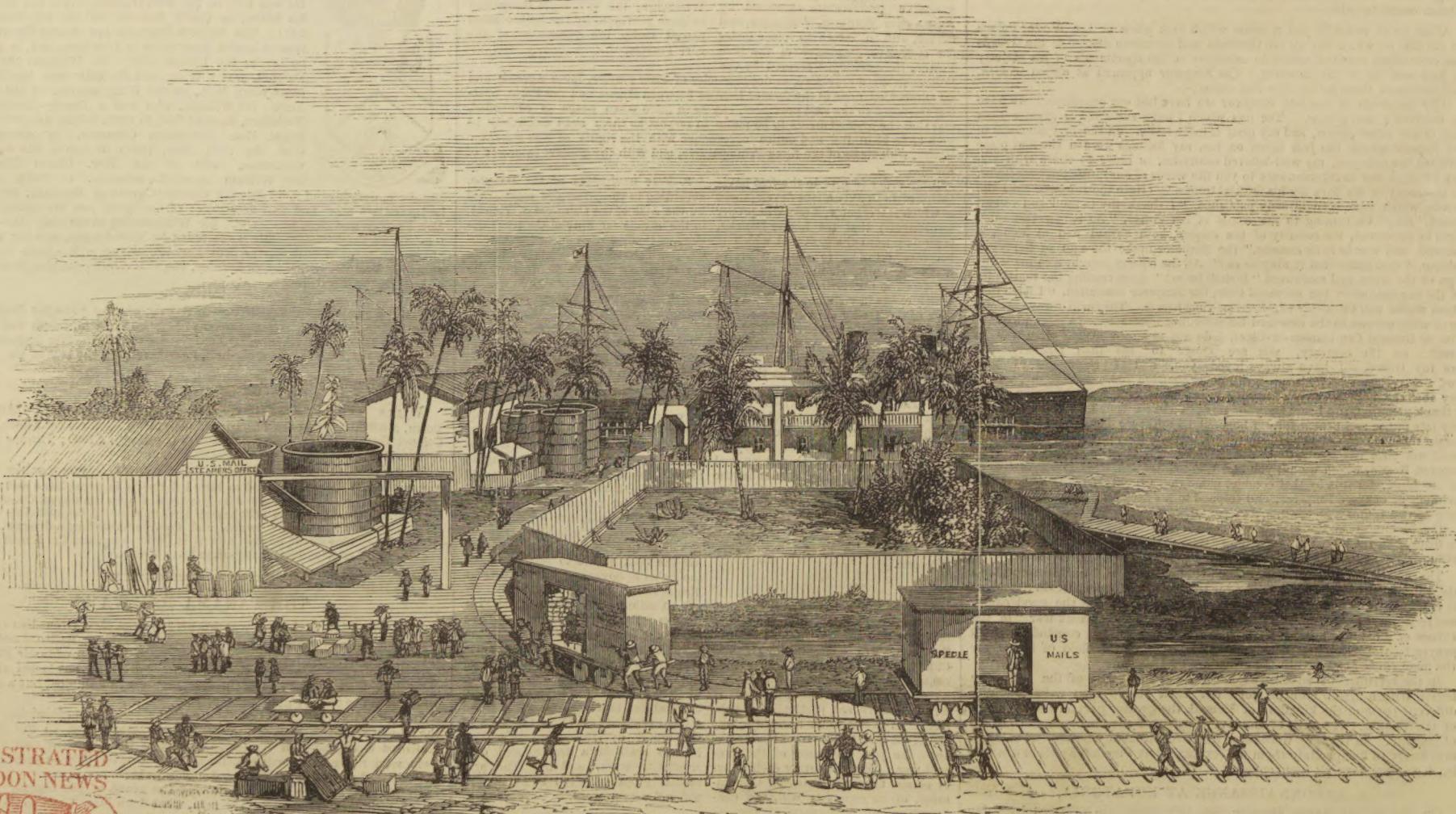
It was not until the 29th of January last, after four years and a half of most arduous labour, that Colonel Tatten had the gratification of traversing with a few friends the whole length of line, returning the same day to Aspinwall, and receiving the warm congratulations of all around him.

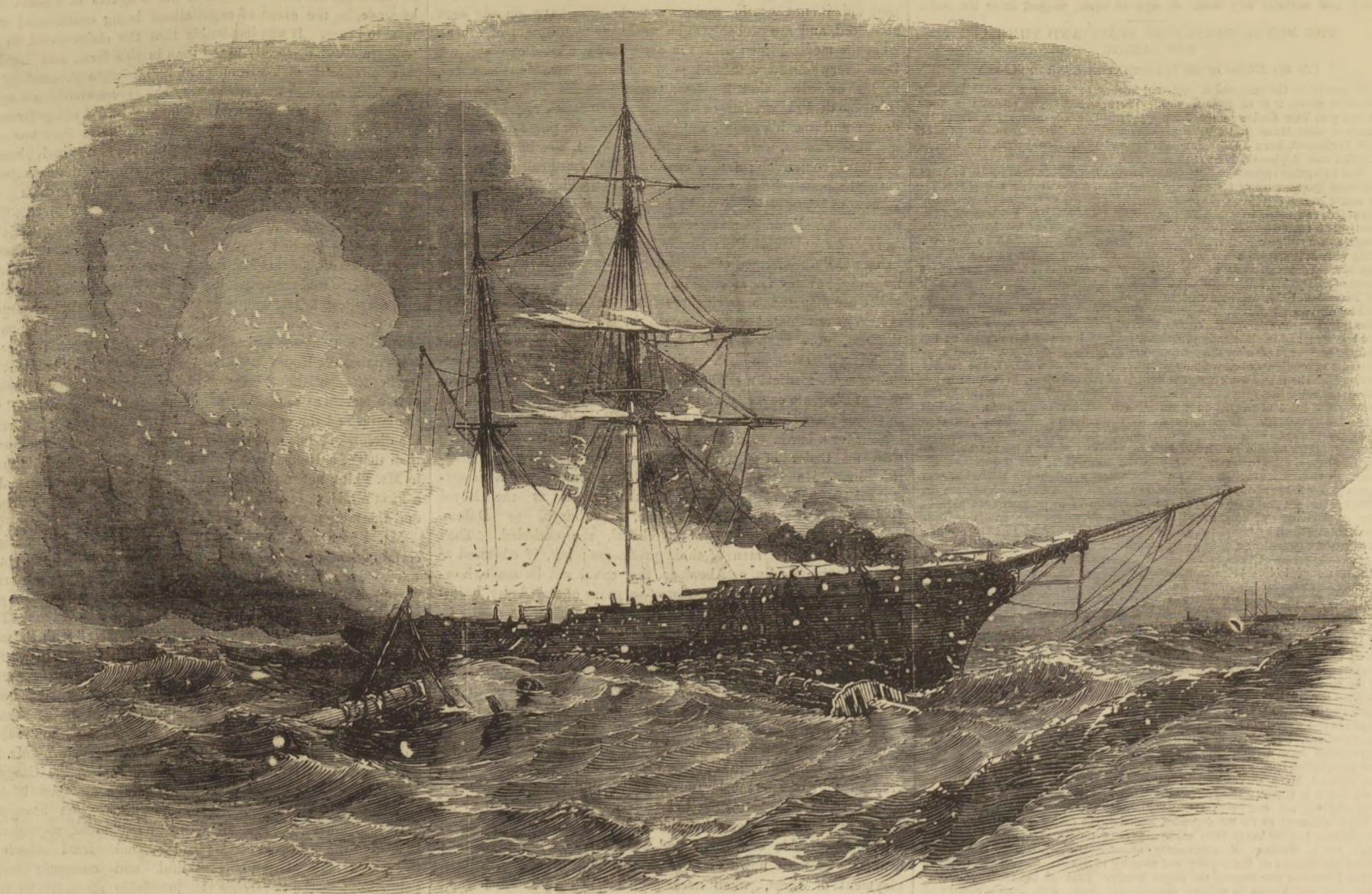
The traffic on the line was, however, the very next day stopped, and remained suspended for about a week, owing to unusually heavy rains, which lasted for three days without ceasing, having washed in the new cutting at "The Summit," and by overflowing the rivers damaged some of the bridges. Every exertion having been used, the way was again made clear, and great preparations made for the formal opening on the 16th ult., when a large party of the Directors and friends arrived from New York; and the young

town, with its many-coloured population in the greatest excitement, and in its holiday attire, with the bunting of all nations, real and imaginary fluttering in the breeze, did full honour to the great occasion.

The railway across the isthmus of Panama, connecting the two oceans, is now a *jail accompli*; and presenting as the route does a direct line to Australia from England, together with facilitating the passage to the west coasts of North and South America, avoiding the tedious and dangerous voyage round the Horn, it is to be hoped that the enterprising Company which have, at great outlay, and under almost insurmountable obstacles, accomplished this undertaking, will be amply rewarded by the business arising therefrom, which already is rapidly increasing.

At the present time two steamers arrive fortnightly from America—viz., one from New York, and one from New Orleans via Havannah. These are large ships, bringing and taking back each trip more than a thousand passengers (chiefly Californians), together with all the specie from that country for America. The Royal West India Mail Company have also a steamer every fortnight, with not many passengers, but a very considerably increasing freight of goods, &c., for transit to the coasts of Chili, Peru, &c. They also have the conveyance of the specie brought across from those parts for England. On the Panama side there are a sufficiency of steamers plying regularly—an English company going to the south, and American ones northwards to California.





BURNING OF THE SHIP "MADONNA," OF BELFAST.

BURNING OF THE BARQUE "MADONNA."

On the night of Thursday week, at about eleven o'clock, it was discovered that a fire had broken out on board the *Madonna*, of Belfast, a barque 560 tons burthen; the property of Mr. W. Newett, Corporation-street. Superintendent Magee, of the Harbour Night Force, upon finding the vessel to be on fire, proceeded to the place where she was lying, in company with two sailors, in boats belonging to the *Swift* schooner. At this time it blew a brisk gale, and it was impossible either to approach the vessel or render any assistance to extinguish the flames. Fortunately, the ship was placed in an isolated position, and there was no danger of the fire extending to any other vessel. About twelve, the burning ship presented an awful spectacle. The fore, main, and mizen masts gave way shortly after; and

went to leeward with a dreadful crash. Before morning the ill-fated ship was burnt to the water's edge, and the conflagration had not been completely extinguished up to a late hour on Friday night. Captain White, Harbour-Master; Mr. O'Neill, Deputy Harbour-Master; Mr. A. McLean, ship-builder, and others, were present, and rendered what assistance was in their power. No person had been in the vessel for a considerable time before the fire broke out; and we are happy to state that the loss of the owner is entirely covered by insurance.

FUNERAL OF DON CARLOS.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of the solemn Funeral of the late Count Molina (Don Carlos), which took place

at Trieste, on the morning of the 19th inst., at nine o'clock—when the funeral convoy left the Palace del Lazzaretto Vecchio, and traversed the Piazza Giuseppina, and the Corso, bending finally towards the Cathedral of St. Just; from whence the accompanying Sketch was taken.

The cortége had a most magnificent appearance. The coffin was followed by his Royal Highness the Count of Chambord, the General Cabrera, the Count Luchesi Palli, the Duke of Levis, and many other distinguished personages—as well as the representatives of all the civil and military authorities, the Mayor and municipality, and all the foreign Consuls. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Trieste officiated at the convoy, and subsequently celebrated in the Cathedral the holy mass.

As it is the custom in Spain for sons not to appear at the funeral or their father, the three Princes, sons of Don Carlos, were not present. The whole population were on foot, and the streets were crowded; every



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF DON CARLOS TO THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JUST, AT TRIESTE.

regarding with interest the Count de Chambord, who, in a black frock coat, and without any order or sign of rank, walked after the body.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AND THE LATE DON CARLOS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

If you think the enclosed of sufficient interest to occupy a corner in your valuable paper, it is at your service. There was a slight mistake in your obituary of Don Carlos in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 17. He left issue three (not two) sons—Charles, born 1818; John, born 1822; and Ferdinand, born 1824. John has issue two (not three) sons, the Infants Charles and Alfonso, born 1848 and 1849.

It is a singular circumstance in relation to the Royal Family of Spain, as bearing upon the fortunes of the unlucky Don Carlos, that the civil war which for so many years distracted that unfortunate country was not, as is generally supposed, originated by either Ferdinand Carlos or Christina, but was owing to the insane ambition and pride of their younger brother Don Francisco de Paula's wife Louisa (the sister of the present King of the Two Sicilies). This woman it was who first suggested the alteration in the succession, and the consequent expulsion of Carlos. King Ferdinand VII. was four times married. By his first three wives he had no children; but, on the 11th of December, 1829, wedding his fourth Queen Christina, by her became the father of two daughters, the present Queen of Spain and the Duchess of Montpensier. In the natural course of events Carlos would have succeeded his brother; and in all human probability he would quietly have ascended the throne, had it not been for the intrigues of his sister-in-law Louisa. She suggested to Christina (who, we may premise, was her own sister), the facility with which she might work upon the feelings of the old King, to bequeath the crown to their infant daughter, and required as the price of her assistance in the matter the hand of the future infant Queen for her son Francis. To this Christina consented. Their intrigues were successful. Ferdinand, worked upon by the entreaties of his wife, brother, and sister-in-law, in an evil moment for his country acceded to their demands; and, by a testament drawn up in 1830, excluded his brother from the succession, and bequeathed his crown to the infant Isabella. This will he secretly revoked in 1832, but was again persuaded to re-enact prior to his decease, which occurred 29th September, 1833. It is said that Christina showed no eagerness to perform that part of the engagement which related to the marriage of her daughter; but, being admonished by her sister, on her dying bed (she died in 1844), of her promise, she swore anew to the performance of it. The result was the marriage of the present Queen to her cousin, Francis D'Assis, which took place in the autumn of 1846. It is an additional curious circumstance, as showing the dissensions which still exist amongst the most closely-related members of the Spanish Royal Family, that Caroline (Countess of Monte-molin) is a younger sister of Louisa and Christina. Thus the intrigues of the two elder sisters have deprived the younger of a Crown, as effectually as brother deprived brother. There are three other sisters—the wives respectively of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Infant Don Sebastian, and the Emperor of Brazil. To those who view retributive justice as a striking example—her eldest son's (the present King-Consort) ill-assorted union is matter of notoriety; her second son, Henry, married a Spanish lady, was deprived of his rank as Infant, and his posterity debarred from the succession; her third son, Ferdinand, died unmarried, last year. Of her daughters, the three eldest have all married Spanish subjects, and forfeited their privileges and prospective claims to Royalty, as Infantas of Spain; the two youngest, the Infantas Mary Christina and Amelia, are unmarried. Thus it will be seen, and it is almost an unprecedented occurrence, that, of all Louisa's numerous offspring, not one (with the exception of the King-Consort) has formed a Royal alliance; as for her degraded husband, the Infant Francisco de Paula, his conduct has but lately been made matter of public notoriety by his marriage to a woman of notoriously abandoned character, to the great horror and disgust of the royalty and nobility of Spain. Such is the history of the Francisco members of the Royal family. That of the Christina members is too well known to require description. And, with such a history of the past, who will dare to prophesy the future?

W. T. J.

Lewisham, March 22nd, 1855.

[Of the exact claim of Don Carlos and his heirs to the Crown of Spain an elaborate account was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 1.—Palm Sunday. All Fools' Day.
MONDAY, 2.—Mirabeau died, 1791. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
TUESDAY, 3.—
WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
THURSDAY, 5.—Maunday Thursday. Goldsmith died, 1774.
FRIDAY, 6.—Good Friday. Stow died, 1805.
SATURDAY, 7.—Fire Insurance due. Don Pedro abdicated, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

h 43 2 0 2 14 2 29 2 46 2 59 3 13 3 30 3 44 3 59 4 16 4 33 4 49 5 6

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

IT is stated, and with great truth, that "the heads of the two departments of the army which are said most conspicuously to have broken down—the Commissariat and the Medical—no more imagined the army would have passed a winter in the Crimea than they thought of a Christmas campaign in Nova Zembla." These two departments are precisely the branches of the service with which civilians, clergymen, amateur inquirers, and others, would most readily come into contact, and probably find the most reason to complain of. The acts and resolves of the various chiefs, both at home and abroad, they were less able to criticise. Accordingly, the minute matters belonging to these departments have been much dwelt on in correspondence, and latterly—particularly the medical department—have almost exclusively occupied the attention of Mr. Roebuck's Committee. It seems to be losing its way amidst a labyrinth of hospital details, of beds, kitchens, and storehouses, and likely to divert public attention from the real causes of our national disgrace to the multifarious but painful scenes of sickness, wounds, and death, that occur in every war and every hospital. Earnestly desiring to see the truth of this great transaction elicited, and the burden of disgrace placed on the right shoulders—be they those of the Commander of the army abroad, of the Admiral commanding the fleet, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at home, the Ministers, the public journalists, the Parliament, the whole nation—this direction of the inquiries of the Committee is, we think, much to be regretted. In all hospitals improvised at a time of war—in all places overruled by men stricken down by pestilence, there must, and will occur—there always have occurred—instances of neglect and disorder; and the real authors of the national disgrace can desire nothing better than that the public indignation against them, whoever they may be, should be lost in the deep emotion of pity at great, but in many cases, unavoidable suffering.

Confining our remarks to the gentlemen of the medical profession implicated by the inquiry—and for them as well-educated men, destined from the commencement of their studies to mitigate human sorrows and human woes, we entertain feelings of great respect—we must mention that Dr. Andrew Smith, the head of the Army Medical Department, has resigned or been dismissed, and takes with him into retirement much public obloquy; and that Dr. Menzies, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, has fallen before the Committee, into sad contradictions, and has got into mortal disgrace. Thus, two of the gentlemen of the medical department who were wholly unprepared, from what cause is not known, for

the winter campaign—both of whom had a great deal to do, if they did it not wisely, zealously, and well—have already been sacrificed, and are probably to be made the scapegoats of others. That the medical men with the army have, almost one and all, been overwhelmed with work is quite true. Dr. Menzies states, in his evidence, that, besides attending to the sick, he had an immense deal of writing to do—reports to make, requisitions to draw; and that his duties, and the duties of the purveyors and all his subordinates, were vague and ill-defined, so that there was continual contention; and his health, like the health of others, gave way before the enormous fatigue. It will really be a great additional injustice if the medical men, whose labours have been unremitting, should be made responsible for all the evils resulting from bad regulations, from conflicting authorities, and from their being not duly informed of the winter destination of the army, and not duly provided for meeting it.

We are disposed to ascribe much of the evil to an unrevised system of antiquated regulations, which, till they were brought to the test, were supposed to be perfection. Dr. Andrew Smith stated in his evidence that, when the Expedition started, he required more medical men, but could not get them; though medical men of adequate capacity, as the public well know, are to be found in scores practising in all our towns or walking the hospitals, looking out for a berth. But Dr. Smith could not, except by dispensing with an Order of Council, employ these ready-made practitioners. He could select only gentlemen as assistant-surgeons who have passed their examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. All other practitioners, however skilful, are excluded. They may be the first men of their profession; but, if educated at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, or Aberdeen, they could not be made, however great the emergency, assistant-surgeons of the Army, unless an Order of Council were set aside. Nor could any assistant-surgeon, however skilful, be promoted to be a second-class staff surgeon, to make way for new assistant-surgeons when required, till he had served five years, unless the same Order in Council was set aside. Here, then, is a positive regulation drawn up in the most solemn manner, and with the greatest authority, which bound Dr. Smith and prevented him from employing a sufficient number of medical men, caused the insufficient number to be overworked, and stood completely in the way of obtaining, when required, a proper supply of surgeons. In a quiet time of peace such a regulation may be complied with; but it is wholly inapplicable to an emergency. The gentlemen of the medical profession are some of the most estimable of society, and we cannot do otherwise than denounce as most unwise any regulation which impedes the employment of them, when necessary, in the service of their country. Whatever may be the case at present—and we are afraid that on this point there is some degeneracy—the former great successes of our Royal Navy were always mainly due to its drawing its vigorous life-blood from the most extensive mercantile marine of the world. If the two services were not identical, the latter was always the chief source of the vital power of the former. In the same manner real strength can only be given to every department of the public service by planting it in some corresponding branch of civil society; and the medical department of Army and Navy would be efficient or perfect in proportion as it was identified with the medical profession in civil life. By an arbitrary regulation, they are separated, and therefore the official branch, while in society the medical profession is strong, breaks down in a moment of trial. The fact is an illustration of our whole official system. It has been cut off from civil society; it has no strength but antiquated regulations, no real life of its own; and it tumbles, rotten and decayed, to ruin, whenever a stress is laid on it.

ON Monday the House of Commons decided in favour of the Bill for Abolishing the Stamp on Newspapers as a fiscal regulation, and retaining it on such as are sent by post, continuing to them all their present postal privileges. Hereafter the bill may be subject to some trifling changes in Committee; but its success as a whole seems assured. Being a money bill, the House of Peers is not likely to meddle with it. It is precisely such a measure as we desired and have endeavoured to procure; and we cannot be otherwise than pleased with the apparent result. When a Treasury Minute is passed to carry all printed matter of four ounces weight for a penny—which, we believe, is likely to be the case—there will be nothing left to desire from postal regulations for the diffusion of intelligence; and then it may be hoped that all questions concerning newspapers and the Post-office, except as time may introduce great changes, will be set at rest.

MORE than eighty years have passed since the "European family," uniting for crime, perpetrated the first Partition of Poland, and still the story of her wrongs excites the indignation of the hearers. Vain is the attempt to consign the deed to the keeping of history, as an "arrangement"—open, indeed, to criticism—but one which must now be accepted as a thing of the past. It is felt to be matter of criminal record, not of historical narrative; and it is the sentence of avenging justice, not of literary scrutiny, that is demanded by outraged humanity.

It was not to be supposed that the claims of Poland could slumber while an agitating crisis was trembling round the thrones of her chief enemies. For the moment, England—who stood aloof from her in her trouble, and hypocritically commended her case to "the intervention of the Almighty," the "only one" which, Lord North thought, could "remedy her evils"—is the solitary Power who can afford to listen to her claims. It is something at such a point of the war—when, to all appearance, the attempts at negotiation are failing, and while we are listening for the tidings that the Allies have rushed upon Sebastopol—that the case of Poland should be heard before the Parliament of England, and that the Premier should renew his declaration that the spoliation of Poland was a violation of moral law and public right. At any period it would be well to have such a declaration on the part of the Government of England, renewed and registered in the face of Europe; but at this time it has a special weight and significance.

In a very able and energetic speech, Mr. Phinn, the member for Bath, brought the subject before the House of Commons on Tuesday. He asked for an address to her Majesty, praying that

an effort for the reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland should be made, in the event of negotiations being commenced with a view to peace. It was impossible that the claim could be more temperately or discreetly urged than in this form, and Lord Palmerston adroitly took advantage of its moderate phraseology as an additional and technical reason why the House should not agree to it. His Lordship contended that the motion did not go far enough, and that the proposed address should require that war should be carried on until the object in question had been attained. We have so frequently had to discriminate between House of Commons answers and answers which would be given to reasonable men outside its atmosphere, that it is scarcely worth while to remark that urging the claims of Poland by no means implied that we would make no peace unless they were accorded; or that Mr. Phinn, as an accomplished legalist, was not perfectly well aware that the forcibly interpolating a new element into a contest begun upon a defined principle would be a departure from the usage of diplomacy. But the reply answered its purpose, if it did not answer Mr. Phinn. Lord Palmerston further contended that the House ought not to dictate to the Government in reference to negotiations, because the former could not be in possession of information as to all the "nicely-balanced considerations" which the latter had the opportunity of obtaining. He saw no harm in the discussion, but much harm in letting it assume any other form than that of a demonstration; and as such he treated it, appealing to Mr. Phinn not to press his motion. This species of appeal from a First Minister, especially at such a time, is not one to be resisted, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Phinn took considerable pains to meet by anticipation certain objections which, as it turned out, were not brought forward. He sought to show that Austria had, in great measure, repented of her share in the crime against Poland, and would be glad to make restitution. He cited what Maria Theresa declared to the French Ambassador at Vienna, namely, that the "affair" with Poland had brought a great stain upon her reign, and that her own exorbitant demands and pretensions had been really urged, not in earnest, but in the hope that the other two plunderers would be startled at such requisitions, and break off the negotiations; but the consciences of Russia and Prussia were not so easily shocked; and, to the Queen's "distress," they assented to the "cruel arrangement." Mr. Phinn also quoted a declaration of Metternich, who, at the Congress of 1814, hypothetically and hypocritically contemplated the restoration of Poland. More to the purpose, he brought out a little-known passage from the confidential correspondence between the Emperor Alexander and Lord Castlereagh, in which the latter, in skilful and energetic language, pointed out to the Sovereign the justifiable alarm felt by Europe, at the aggressions of Russia—aggressions which "totally exposed to her attack, the capitals of Austria and Prussia, without any line of defence or frontier." That Austrian rulers have admitted the criminality of their conduct, is not unsatisfactory, so far as it goes—such an admission may hereafter have a certain value; but the passage from Lord Castlereagh is more striking, because it suggests considerations of the extreme art with which, for forty years, Russia has succeeded in making the Courts of Vienna and Berlin close their eyes, wilfully, to a condition of things as apparent to themselves as to the English Minister of that day. Nations may ask—by what agreements, or at what price, a despotic Monarch induced two brother despots to leave their capitals at his mercy? Was the Czar a political Vauban, whose engineering motto was, "I destroy, but I defend"? Were capitals laid open that palaces might be the safer?

The policy of our ally France towards Poland, Mr. Phinn showed to have been unvarying. Napoleon restored to Poland a considerable portion of the spoils of Austria and Prussia, and promised to secure her nationality. It is also worth remembering, though not mentioned in the debate, that when the three spoliators revoked the Treaty of 1815, and "annexed" the Free Republic of Cracow, this act was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey. Mr. Phinn referred to the manifestation by Louis Philippe on behalf of Poland, and his appeal to the present Premier (then Foreign Secretary), who, however, declined interference, on the ground that Russia was a friendly Power, and on the ground of our celebrated "non-interference" policy. The Napoleonic idea—and assuredly Napoleon's idea in regard to Poland was neither the least noble nor least politic of his conceptions—may reasonably be supposed to have been transmitted with his name and his diadem; but it is far more easy to see the difficulties which for the time may preclude the present Emperor from an effort towards the re-establishment of Poland, than to discover the rationale of our non-intervention at the time alluded to. Had Lord Palmerston listened to Count Walewski, Lord Clarendon would not have had to threaten Count Nesselrode, and Warsaw might have saved Sebastopol.

But neither Austrian repentance nor French consistency were argued by Lord Palmerston, who, after demolishing some petulant assumptions by Lord R. Cecil, that England's humanizing rule in India resembled the cruel tyranny of Russia in Poland, addressed himself to the getting rid of the question rather than the meeting the arguments. It was, perhaps, all that could be expected; and, if the grounds upon which the Premier urged the setting aside of the matter were stated in the old diplomatic tone, rather than with the candour his hearers out of doors would have preferred, we are not unwilling to believe that this was a sacrifice to the exigency of diplomatic etiquette. It was not for his Lordship to speak over the shoulder of Lord John Russell at the Conference Board, and as he said, nothing which could commit even his own Government—the nation is, of course, not to be committed by any speeches—to a future non-intervention policy. When the rights of Poland are again in contest—and that they will be so, one day, no man who believes in the justice of Providence can venture to doubt—it may prove to have been well that, in the midst of a terrible war, England, through her Government, made renewed proclamation that the Partition was a robbery and a crime.

THE French Minister of Foreign Affairs left Paris on Wednesday evening for London; and, on his return, will proceed to Vienna, to assist M. de Bourquenay at the Conferences.

THE Postmaster-General has just paid a fifth part of the life assurance annual premium of every Post-office official in the kingdom who has insured his life.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and the Prince of Leiningen, returned to Buckingham Palace from Osborne on Friday, the 23rd inst. Her Majesty embarked on board the *Fairy*, at Cowes, at twenty minutes past two o'clock; and the yacht, having at once got under way, ran up to the fleet at Spithead, the whole of the ships being dressed in colours, and manning yards. After the *Fairy* had passed to windward, a general Royal salute was fired by the fleet.

On Saturday the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Lord Pannure had also an audience of her Majesty in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

On Monday her Majesty held her third Levee this season. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Prince of Leiningen, visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, on the occasion of a party given by her Royal Highness to celebrate the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge. The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests of the venerable Princess.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort visited Messrs. Robinson and Colman's factory, at Pimlico; and honoured Mr. Bacon by inspecting his cast for the statue of Mendelssohn.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort visited Mr. Scott Russell's iron-works at Millwall, for the purpose of inspecting the new floating batteries, and the large steamer in course of construction there. In the evening the Queen and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday her Majesty held her first Drawing-room for the present season. The Queen and the Prince arrived at St. James's Palace shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The attendance of company was very brilliant, and the presentations were numerous.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Lady Churchill, as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Earl Somers and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville-West have relieved the Earl of Listowel and Sir F. Stovin, in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the third this season) on Monday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

The Earl St. Germans had an audience of her Majesty, on his return from Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen attended the Levee.

The Queen wore a train of green silk, brocaded in white, and trimmed with white blonde and green gauze ribbon. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty wore a diamond circlet.

Among the presentations the most interesting were those of—

The Earl of Elgin, on his return from administering the Government of Canada, by Sir George Grey.

Viscount Ennismore, Lieutenant and Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, on promotion and return from the Crimea, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and Sir Samuel Morton Peto, on his being created a Baronet, by the Duke of Newcastle; and Mr. E. H. Hargraves, the celebrated Australian gold discoverer.

The Countess Colleredo, wife of the Austrian Minister, had an assembly at Chandos House on Thursday, after her Majesty's Drawing-room.

The Countess Walewska had a reception on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the French Embassy, Albert-gate House.

The Hon. Edward Mostyn, eldest son of Lord Mostyn, and M.P. for Flint, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Lady Augusta Nevill, daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny.

The Right Hon. E. Horner (Chief Secretary for Ireland) entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence on Richmond-terrace, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir Robert Ferguson, and other Irish members of the House of Commons.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 29

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Mar. 23	29.027	38°0	32°3	34°5	— 7°8	87	N.	0.00
" 24	29.278	38°5	29°3	33°0	— 9°4	84	N.E.	0.00
" 25	29.452	45°0	26°0	34°4	— 8°1	85	N.	0.00
" 26	29.639	44°7	23°3	33°7	— 9°0	81	S.W.	0.00
" 27	29.794	49°1	31°2	38°7	— 4°1	84	E.N.E.	0.00
" 28	30.055	44°1	30°2	36°0	— 7°0	98	N.N.E.	0.02
" 29	30.428	46°8	31°1	37°2	— 6°0	83	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from the lowest reading, 29.02 in. at the beginning of the week, to the highest reading, 30.4 in., by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.675 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have now been below their average values since the 21st, varying from 21° to 9°—the mean defect for the period being 6°9'.

The mean temperature of the week was 35°40', being 7°30' below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25°80', being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer (23°30') on the 26th, and the highest (49°10') on the 27th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14°70'. The least was 5°0', on the 23rd; and the greatest 21°2', on the 26th.

The weather during the week has been dull and cold; the sky almost covered with cloud; and the sun only occasionally seen for a short time, till the afternoon of the 29th. Snow fell for some hours on Wednesday, March 28th.

Lewisham, March 30, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending March 24th the births of 1558 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; of these 800 were boys, and 758 were girls. The average number in the twelfth week of the year from the preceding ten years were 789 boys, and 745 girls. Within the week the deaths of 1377 persons were registered; 696 were males, and 679 were females. The number of persons who died last week were 48 less than in the preceding week, thus indicating a slight improvement in the public health; but still the number exceeded the average for the twelfth week by 117.

EARLY CLOSING.—The booksellers in Paternoster row have all agreed to close at five o'clock on Saturday evening succeeding the 7th of April, and will continue to close at that hour on Saturday through the spring and summer months.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—On Wednesday evening the 34th anniversary of the Seaman's Hospital Society was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner at the London Tavern. Much additional interest was given to the festival by the presidency of Viscount Palmerston, who arrived punctually at six o'clock. There were also present Sir C. Wood, Sir C. Napier, Admiral Bowles, Mr. Buchanan (the American Minister), Admiral Tyler, Mr. Sheriff Crosley, &c. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dr. W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, United States, has recently read to this society a paper on the "Utilization of the Fused Mineral Products of Smelting Furnaces." Dr. Smith produced beautiful samples of a new class of ware—consisting of table-tops, &c.—made of slag, by a new process patented by him, which compared favourably with the best varieties of marble.

ARTIST'S GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Institution will take place in Freemason's Hall, this evening, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will preside.

FIRE IN BRUTON-STREET.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the building in Bruton-street, Bond-street, known as the Berkeley-chambers, which was attended with considerable loss of property. At one time the flames threatened to destroy the studio of Mr. Noble, the sculptor, situated on the ground-floor of the premises, and in which were the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington to be erected at Manchester, the statue of the Duke of Wellington to be erected in the India House, and the statue of the late Archbishop of York, Harcourt Vernon, about to be placed in the Minster of that city. These and other works of art were fortunately rescued by the exertions of the firemen, but not until considerable damage had been done to the studio. It was some hours before the flames could be entirely extinguished, and not until the upper part of the building had been burnt out, and the furniture and property contained in the different floors destroyed.

THE SECOND reading of the Newspaper Postage and Stamp Duties Bill now stands for Monday, 16th April—not the 23rd, as at first arranged.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

So very little is said about Literature at this juncture in political affairs, so very little is doing in the publishing world—even papers specially devoted to books and authors are duller than usual—that it is a real pleasure to record any circumstance likely to be of use to letters, though the certain chance is at a distance of at least two years. This is our present gratification, and a very real gratification it is. "And what is it?" said a publisher, rather doubtful of any run of luck, to whom we casually mentioned it. "Does it relate to any amendment of the law of copyright? Is any new Sir Walter, any really Great Unknown, on the eve of emerging into life? or, are we to have a grant of public money that is likely to be of service to letters?" Our friend, fresh from his comfortable quarters in the Row, was evidently expecting more than our means of intelligence—or truth—would gratify. "No," we replied, "my liberal Mr. Tonson," we allude, unfortunately, to nothing immediately akin to your suggestive queries; our welcome gossip refers altogether to that great quarter of London in which intelligence is sought for, and is at present sought for imperfectly, because the means of communicating it are so extremely contracted—we allude to the reading-room of the British Museum. In two years, my present amiable Mr. Tonson, we shall have a reading-room worthy of your literature and of our nation. We already possess one of the finest libraries in the world—a library that is comparatively of little use, from the narrow space in which it is buried; Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Sydney Smirke are busy relieving us from this Balaclava of books, and in two years from March, 1854—this thirtieth of March—the *quod* of the Museum will contain a reading-room of such magnitude and excellence that no city in the world can compare with it for a single moment. Books—such as the members of the Philobiblon Society love to possess, and admire—will be produced as soon as asked for; and the scholar who is now obliged to seek for information surrounded by artificial difficulties, unworthy of letters and of London, will have recourse willingly to the Museum, and will produce you such books, my most amiable Mr. Tonson, that the Row will compete for—and generations of your race to come will strive who shall put forth with the greatest accuracy of text and the greatest luxury of type and paper. We have seen this work in progress, my learned friend from the Row, and no sight connected with letters has given us more pleasure than is now to be seen in what was, till now, the *useless* quadrangle of the British Museum.

There is an Exhibition now open in London to which we wish to direct particular attention. It is an exhibition, in Pall-mall, of works by amateur artists—sent on sale entirely in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the Widows and Children of Soldiers who have served in the Crimea. We were especially pleased with the contributions of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, it is well known, has long been devoted to the arts; and Prince Albert is our modern Prince Rupert (we suspect his Royal Highness is a better artist than Prince Rupert of the Rhine is said to have been); but the children will soon excel their parents—so careful has been their training; so innate, in the case of the Princess Royal, is a feeling for high art. In a country so loyal as ours, we can readily believe that the competitors for the purchase of the drawings so generously sent by her Majesty will be very great. And such is the case. By far the best drawing in the room is that semicircular drawing by the Princess Royal, called "The Battle-field," representing a soldier in the composure of death, attended by his young, his faithful—may we not add his beautiful—wife. The composition is artistic, the sentiment poetic, and the execution spirited. The Prince of Wales contributes a Knight—with rather a comic turn of look and leg; and Prince Alfred has a "Prince Hal"—which evinces a liking for Skak-speare that will additionally endear him to the English people. Mr. E. H. Corbould is the tutor to the Royal Family.

Our correspondents are not tired of "Moredun"—though we confess that we are. Mr. Huntly Gordon, for his own sake, as well as for the sake of Sir Walter Scott, shall have the last say upon the subject. We can never know too much of Sir Walter Scott!—

Your amiable and learned correspondent, Mr. Cole, kindly showed me, among other volumes in his rich collection of autographs, one containing the letters of Sir Walter Scott referred to in his letter to you. The initials are appended to a note of a few lines to one of his most intimate friends, who lived much at Abbotsford—Mr. Scrope, the *facile princeps* of sportsmen; but Scott, I still contend, would never have signed even a note so rare as a correspondent as Mr. Spencer with such familiar brevity. Since I saw Mr. Cole's note I have found a scrap, addressed to myself, signed in the same way; from all which it appears that Scott, when in an unusual hurry, did sometimes sign his initials only; though the instances must have been "few and far between," since Mr. Skene, who was in almost daily habits of communication with him for forty years, never saw one. But the chief sin against probability in this part of the *contre-facon* called "Moredun" has been lost sight of. It is not the brevity of the signature, but it is the written imitation of printing, which I feel quite confident Sir Walter never even tried.

The final t not turned up is only to be found in the signatures to Mr. Cole's letters, which I was not thinking of, the author of "Moredun" not having ventured to write Scott at full length!

There is only one looped h in Mr. C.'s eighteen letters, some of them of considerable length, and it is joined to the preceding word and contracted (&). "The exception makes the rule," and this solitary one only fortifies my position, that a MS. in which few of the small h's are formed without a loop could not have been penned by Sir Walter Scott, to say nothing of a dozen other grounds of disbelief, as respects the handwriting. *Mais nous verrons!* says Mr. S. Low. We shall speedily see whether the public will read any more done in the style of this "romance of the year 1210." I hope Mr. Low will not be "done brown!"—Yours, &c.,

G. HUNTLY GORDON.

March 28th.

"Moredun" must finally rest, as we have all along contended, on its own intrinsic merits; for, though we are far from being among those "boobies," as Pope calls them, who know men immediately by their style,

yet Scott, as a story-teller is not to be mistaken.

The Trustees of the British Museum have declined to purchase Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, and the destination of an important collection is now said to be Liverpool or Manchester. We shall continue to regret this decision. There are curiosities in Mr. Smith's small museum that would shine as curiosities in the British Museum. But did Mr. Smith make any stipulation with the Trustees about maintaining his collection in its integrity? We are among those who think (and the number is increasing) that the Trustees should distinctly refuse to buy even a very choice collection on such terms. It appears to us that the Museum might buy as individual purchasers, select what they want, and sell the remainder by auction or private contract to the highest bidder. It is seldom seen that a collection is so very choice that it is desirable for a nation to retain it intact. Mr. Smith, as Mr. Roach Smith, has done wonders in bringing so many rare things together (neither Mr. Edward Hawkins nor Mr. William Tite will deny you this merit); but, as a whole—that is, to be retained in its integrity—we should question the advisability of its purchase by the British Museum, already overstocked in middling things, though by no means in good things.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Allcroft has announced his farewell concert this season at the above theatre, to take place on Monday next, April 2nd; for which he has engaged all the most celebrated artistes, both native and foreign.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY OF THE SIX HOME COUNTIES (Kelly and Co.)—In this very useful volume the plan of the "Post-office London Directory" is extended to the Six Home Counties—Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex: with condensed topographical descriptions, and other acceptable information respecting each town and village, grouped for ready reference. The great increase in the inhabitants of these counties, caused by the facilities of railway communication with the metropolis, has caused a corresponding increase of upwards of 200 pages in the volume; and that notwithstanding many suburban districts, such as Clapham, Brixton, Camberwell, Kentish Town, Dalston, Kingsland, &c., have been transferred from this work to the "London Directory." The index has been considerably enlarged, references being made to places much more minute than were previously mentioned. The volume has also the advantage of an external index, by means of coloured edges combined with lettering which has been universally approved of in the "London Directory." To this specification of the main features of the "Home Counties Directory," we must add our commendation of the execution of the work. The publishers have likewise just issued their "Parliamentary Directory and Postal Directory," for 1855; and a list of the persons who have commenced business since the compilation of the first edition of the work for the current year.

public has been indebted for the preservation of so many important debates. As we read the record of his death, we could not help calling to mind part of a famous epitaph in Westminster Abbey, on a brother of the craft:—

Short-hand he wrote; his flowre in prime did fade
And hasty Death short-hand of him hath made.

Our ancestors were fond, even in epitaphs, of these quaint allusions.

The great room at Christie and Manson's has been unusually attractive this week, the treasures of four collections being on view at the same time. In the place of honour (as it deserved to be) was to be seen Mr. Frank Stone's masterpiece, "Bassanio reading the account of Antonio's Losses"; and facing it (on the left as you enter), Constable's masterpiece—"a mill-stream," known among artists as "The White Horse." Here, too, were hung the three pictures painted by Mr. Stanfield for the late Captain Marryat (the novelist). Will Mr. Stanfield excuse us for preferring the small "Coast Scene" to the larger "Cologne;" and will Mr. Leslie allow us to think that Constable's "Corn-field" is a better picture than "The White Horse," fine as it is.

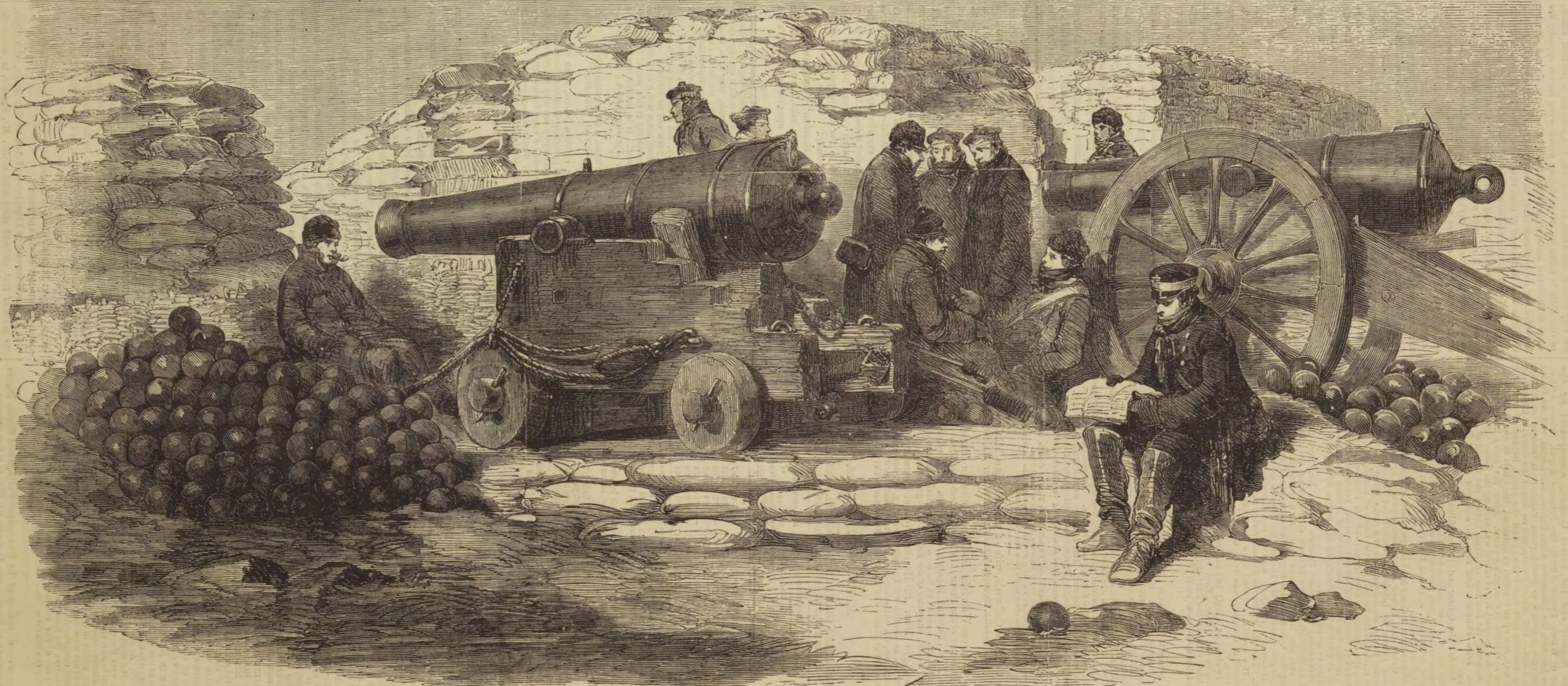
One of the attractions of next week will be the exterior of Mr. Sydney Smirke's Carlton Club-house, in Pall-mall. Masons are busy bringing the surface of the older portion to the texture of the new, so as to give the whole one and the same look.

MUSIC.

The two rival PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES have had concerts this week.

The Old Society—the Philharmonic—had its second concert of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening. The following was its programme:—

Overture—"Der Freischütz" ..	



NO. 2, SAILORS' (GREEN-HILL) BATTERY, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PAGE 304.)



DEPARTURE OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

ADVANCED SQUADRON OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

An advanced division or "flying squadron" of the Baltic Fleet left Spithead on the 20th, for the Downs, on its way to Kiel. This squadron consisted of the *Impéruse*, 51, Captain Watson; the *Euryalus*, 51, Captain G. Ramsay; the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain Yelverton; the *Esk*, 21, Captain Birch; the *Tartar*, 21, Captain Dunlop; the *Archer*, 15, Captain Heathcote; and the *Conflict*, 8, Commander Brown. They each got up steam before noon, and made every preparation for weighing; but, as her Majesty had signified her intention of seeing them depart, their starting was delayed until her Majesty's arrival. At about three o'clock the *Fairy*, with the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Court on board, with the Royal standard and Admiralty flag flying, was seen advancing towards the fleet from Osborne, when a general Royal salute was fired; and, as the *Fairy* glided into the midst of the "line," the crews of each ship manned the rigging, and some daring spirits climbed to the trucks of the masts to cheer and welcome the august visitors. The Royal vessel lay to off the *Neptune*, and signalled for Captain Watson, commanding the "flying squadron," to repair on board; which he did, and was presented (we believe, by Rear-Admiral Seymour) to the Queen. In a few minutes afterwards the *Fairy* steamed very slowly through the line towards the east, each ship's crew manning the rigging and cheering, even at the mainmast-head trucks. At about half-past three the signal was made for those about to leave to weigh and proceed; and at about five minutes to four o'clock all were off, the *Fairy* leading. On steaming ahead to lead them to sea, the *Impéruse* and *Euryalus* manned their rigging, and their crews gave three rounds of cheers as the Queen passed them. The *Fairy* made the Nab Light at about ten minutes past four, followed by the squadron in the following order:—*Impéruse*, *Euryalus*, *Tartar*, *Esk*, *Conflict*, *Archer*, *Arrogant*; the latter, which was the last to weigh, took the station third on passing the Nab. The whole then presented a very interesting spectacle, which the clearness and beauty of the weather considerably enhanced. At 4.15 the *Fairy* altered her course to the westward, and hoisted a signal of farewell, which was kept flying until the last of the departing squadron had steamed by, each in turn again manning their rigging and cheering. The yacht then put on steam, and returned through the fleet at Spithead to Osborne, arriving about five o'clock, at which time the "flying squadron" was about five miles from the Nab, on their way to the Downs, the *Impéruse* several miles ahead. The departure of this small instalment of the Baltic Fleet was witnessed by many thousands of spectators, besides those afloat; the walls of Portsmouth, the piers and beach of the Isle of Wight and at Southsea, were thronged with myriads of sight-seers, and the Queen's visit lent additional interest to the movement. The *Vivid*, with an Admiralty party on board, and numerous private packets, yachts, and smaller craft were also present. Rear-Admiral Baynes will ultimately command the "flying squadron" of this fleet, but his flagship (the *Retribution*, 28, Captain Fisher) will not be out of the hands of the dock-yard artificers until the 7th of April. After remaining nearly a week in the Downs, the whole of the "flying squadron" sailed for the Baltic at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 307.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Intramural Burials (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The third reading of the Militia (Ireland) Bill was, on the suggestion of the Earl of WICKLOW, postponed until after the Easter holidays. The Dispatch of Business (Court of Chancery) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. ANTRUBUS took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Wilton. Mr. HORSFALL asked the noble Lord the member for Buckingham whether it was his intention to bring in a bill intituled "A bill for an Improved Communication between England and Ireland"? Mr. BOUVERIE, in the absence of the Marquis of Chandos, said, the bill would be brought in on the first Friday after the recess.

Mr. MACARTNEY asked the Secretary of the Treasury whether any, and what, sums of money had been expended on behalf of the nation by the officers of the Society of Arts and Sciences in Marlborough-house, and the trustees of the British Museum, in the purchase of articles of vertu, at the sale of the property of the late Mr. Bernal; and, if so, by whose authority such purchases had been made?

Mr. WILSON said that it was at first suggested to the Government that they should purchase the whole collection. The question was well considered, and it was ultimately decided that £12,000 should be given to the Society of Arts and Sciences to perfect their collection, and £4000 to the British Museum for a like purpose.

Mr. PELLATT asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there still exists in Turkey a law which condemns to death a Mussulman convert to Christianity; and, if so, whether this Government or our Allies the French have or intend exercising their influence to abolish so unjust a punishment?

Lord PALMERSTON said that, if the hon. member would refer to papers laid before the House in March, 1844, he would find that Sir Stratford Canning said that he had received an assurance from the Sultan and the Turkish Government that no such executions should take place thereafter.

The Convention with Sardinia Bill passed through Committee.

ODESSA.

Mr. F. SCOTT moved an address for copies of the instructions relative to the attack on Odessa, given to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Black Sea; and copies of, or extracts from, all correspondence relating thereto. The hon. gentleman entered at some length upon the reasons why Odessa should have been attacked, and complained that the war was at present costing the country the enormous sum of £110,000 a day, while Sebastopol stood firmer than ever.

Mr. BENTINCK seconded the motion.

Sir C. WOOD resisted the motion on the ground of its inexpediency, and of the danger there would be that the production of the papers would put the enemy in possession of our naval tactics.

A discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON took the opportunity of vindicating Admiral Dundas from the aspersions that had been cast upon him.

The motion was withdrawn.

LORD LUCAN AND THE CAVALRY AT BALACLAVA.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order that an inquiry by Court Martial be held on Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan, for ordering a charge of the Light Cavalry at the battle of Balaklava. The hon. member said, his object was to ascertain under what circumstances 300 of our finest and most gallant men had been wantonly sacrificed. Having read copies of the orders sent by Lord Raglan, and extracts from several documents bearing upon the subject, Mr. H. Berkeley observed that although he thought it was impossible that Lord Lucan could offer any excuse for his fatal misconception of Lord Raglan's order, yet in justice to the relations of those who had fallen upon that bloody field, as well as to justice to Lord Lucan himself, he was of opinion that an inquiry should be instituted.

Lord ELCHO seconded the motion from a thorough conviction that his relative, Lord Lucan, would be able to show that he could not have acted otherwise on the unfortunate occasion.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE opposed the motion. He did not think that the House should be made a Court of Appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief and the House of Lords.

After some discussion, Mr. DISRAELI expressed a hope that the motion would not be pressed to a division, and that Lord Lucan would be satisfied with the appeal which he had made to public opinion. He thought, however, that the Government had not acted fairly to the House of Commons in proposing the vote of thanks to Lord Lucan for his conduct in the Crimea, at a time when they were in possession of information which they thought justified them in recalling him from the army.

Lord PALMERSTON, in opposing the motion, did not wish to cast any imputation upon the military reputation of Lord Lucan. The Crown could not grant a Court-martial, and no precedent in point had been quoted to justify such a motion. The only reason for the recall of Lord Lucan was the differences between him and Lord Raglan, which induced the Government to think that they could not act cordially together.

Mr. BERKELEY ultimately withdrew his motion.

CHURCH RATES.

Sir W. CLAY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

Lord STANLEY supported the motion, being of opinion that the only way of settling this vexed question was to abolish Church-rates altogether.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the general subject was surrounded with difficulties. He would assent to the introduction of the bill, intimating, however, the probability of the Government introducing a bill themselves that would effect a compromise.

Mr. Henley, Mr. Spooner, and Colonel Sibthorpe, opposed the motion.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—For the motion, 155; against it, 76. Majority, in favour of the motion, 79.

Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish schools in England and Wales.

Lord DUNCAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the time for county elections in Scotland.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, March 24.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, March 10.

My Lord,—I have really nothing to report to your Lordship this day. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that the weather is exceedingly fine, and that I entertain great hopes, derived from the reports of the Principal Medical Officer, that the sick will materially benefit by the improvement in the temperature.

Our advanced batteries are making great progress.

Every effort is directed to the maintenance of the camps in a healthy state, which, as the warm weather approaches, becomes daily more important.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 8th inst.

I received on the evening of the 6th inst. a telegraphic despatch from Lord John Russell, dated Berlin the 2nd, announcing the death of the Emperor of Russia at twelve o'clock on that day.

According to the information of deserters, the event has not been promulgated at Sebastopol.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 5TH TO THE 8TH OF MARCH, INCLUSIVE.

1st Foot: Private Edward Garland. 30th Foot: Private John Vernon, slightly. 9th: Private Peter Mulroney, slightly. 34th: Sergeant B. Willett, slightly. 17th: Corporal Thomas Swain, severely.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

War Department, March 28, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, March 13, 1855.

My Lord,—The enemy commenced working upon the mamelon in front of the tower of Malakoff in the night of Friday; but the nature of the work, from the thickness of the atmosphere, could not be distinguished.

Great progress, however, had been perceived on Sunday, and that night a strong working party of the British troops was occupied in commencing a parallel from the advanced point of our right attack, with a view to form a junction with the corresponding parallel to be made on their side by the French, who began it on the following evening; and much was done to forward the operation before daylight this morning, and it is hoped that the object will be completed to-night.

The weather is generally fine in the early part of the day; but towards evening heavy sea-fogs come rolling in, and wholly obscure the view of the place.

The enemy have shown a battalion and some Cossacks on the heights above Balaklava, and towards Kamara, probably with the view to interrupt the French and English wood-cutting parties, for the construction of gabions, in the immediate neighbourhood, but the Allied detachments have not been obliged to discontinue their work.

I enclose a return of casualties to the 10th inst.—I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM 9TH TO 11TH MARCH, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.—97th Foot: Private John Widows. 55th Foot: Private John McGuire. 34th Foot: Private William Callaghan.

WOUNDED.—44th Foot: Private Thomas Saddler, severely. 18th Foot: Private John Connors, severely. 77th Foot: Privates Timothy Connell, severely; James Clarke, dangerously.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

Before Sebastopol, March 17, 1855.

My Lord,—The progress of the parallel, which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 13th inst., has not been as rapid as was anticipated, the ground being extremely rocky, and the difficulty of procuring cover consequently excessive, and rendering it almost impossible to carry on the operation during the day.

Both the English and the French have now, however, succeeded in establishing the communication between them. Her Majesty's troops have not been assailed; but our allies have been kept constantly in action, and they have succeeded in driving the enemy from the rifle-pits, in which they had established themselves in their immediate front, with distinguished gallantry and great perseverance. They, however, have sustained some loss, though not equal to that which they have inflicted upon their opponents.

A steady fire has been maintained upon the mamelon in the occupation of the enemy, from the guns in our right attack; and the practice of both the navy and the artillery has been conspicuously good, and reflects the highest credit on those branches of her Majesty's service.

Although no positive attack had been directed against our works, our approaches are carried so close to the enemy that the casualties are greater than they have lately been, as your Lordship will be concerned to remark in examining the returns I have the honour to enclose; and it is my painful duty to announce to your Lordship the death of Captain Craige, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal and devotion to the service could not be surpassed, and who was killed on the 13th, after he had been relieved from the trenches, and was on his way to the Engineer-park, by a splinter from a shell, which burst close to him.

I have the honour to report the arrival of Lieutenant-General Simpson, who joined my head-quarters yesterday; and that of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, who reached Balaklava a few days before.—I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c.

RAGLAN.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM 12TH TO 15TH MARCH, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.—Royal Engineers: Captain A. D. Craigie.

WOUNDED.—62nd Foot: Captain J. B. Forster, slightly.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM 12TH TO 15TH MARCH, 1855, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED.—18th Foot: Corporal Owen Whelan. 34th: Privates Thomas Gately and William Heritage. 41st: Private Patrick Cunningham. 77th: Private Francis Burfoot.

WOUNDED.—Royal Artillery: Captain J. D. M'Bray, severely (omitted in the return of 9th March). Rifle Brigade: Second Battalion: Private James Tannery, slightly. Private Stephen, slightly. 7th Foot: Private William Bawdrie, severely. 30th: Private John Filstead, severely; John Callaghan, Patrick Kavanagh, slightly. 38th: Privates Francis Hayes, severely; Joseph Peeverett, slightly. 41st: Corporal Richard Ivora, slightly; Privates John Evans, John Navin, James Downes, slightly. 55th: Privates Michael Farrel (since dead), John Singleton, severely; James Lawrence, George Miller, Patrick Guering, slightly. 62nd: Private Hugh Kelly, slightly. 77th: Private William Grange, dangerously. 88th: Privates John Hough, William Buntley, Daniel Quinn, slightly. 90th: Private Jeremiah Ward, dangerously (since dead). 97th: Privates Francis Carty, James Hargreaves, slightly.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

DESPATCHES FROM SIR E. LYONS.

Admiralty, March 23, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWER OF DJIMITEIA BY HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-VESSEL "VIPER."

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, March 17, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter that I have received from Captain Giffard, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, enclosing one from Lieutenant Armitage, reporting his having destroyed, in her Majesty's steam-vessel, *Viper*, under his command, the martello tower and barracks of Djimiteia which had been recently erected for the defence of the direct communication between Anapa and Kertch.

This very useful service has been performed by Lieutenant Armitage in the manner that might have been expected from an officer of his acknowledged merit.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

[Enclosure.]

Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, off Kertch, March 8, 1855.

Sir,—The wind being off shore this morning, I sent her Majesty's ship *Viper* to examine the Boghaz of the Kouban Lake, and also the coast as far as the Tower of Djimiteia, and have the honour to enclose a letter from Lieutenant Armitage, reporting his having, in the latter place, destroyed the new tower, with two guns, also the barracks and other buildings.

Lieutenant Armitage deserves great credit for the able manner in which he has performed this service with his small vessel.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. GIFFARD, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Viper*, off Kertch, March 8, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to your instruction, I left this anchorage at 5.30 this morning, for the purpose of examining the mouth of the Kouban Lake. I arrived off there at nine, and, observing a small force of Cossacks on the north spit, opened fire and dispersed them; then examined the lake on the whale-boat of this ship, but, observing nothing of consequence, proceeded along the coast to the south-eastward.

I had just previously taken possession of a small vessel laden with charcoal

</

Chelsea Pensioners, and Militia regiments—the men belonging to which will be instructed in the great gun exercise. In order to guard against any surprise by an enemy, a cordon of telegraphs, on a similar system to that adopted by Captain (now Admiral) Sir H. Pigot, K.C.B., when in command of the Coast Blockade, is to be established.

It is not intended, for the present, to send out the detachments that have been told off from the Household Brigade of Infantry to reinforce the service battalions in the Crimea. Those men belonging to the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards who volunteered for active service will, until required, do garrison duty at the Tower and Royal Mint; and the men belonging to the Coldstreams and Scots Fusiliers will continue to do the duty at the Royal Palace and West-end. Detachments for Infantry regiments of the line before Sebastopol will be the first to embark for the seat of war, viz.:—1st Royals (First Battalion), 3rd Buffs, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 18th Royal Irish, 19th Foot, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's Own), 42nd Highlanders, 50th Foot, 55th Foot, 68th Durham Light Infantry (Second Battalion), 71st Highlanders (Second Battalion), 88th Connaught Rangers, 93rd Highlanders, and the First and Second Battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The following regiments will proceed to the Crimea as soon as relieved by regiments of militia, viz.:—Second Battalion 1st Royals, from Cephallonia; 31st Foot, from Corfu; 48th ditto, from Corfu; 66th ditto, from Gibraltar; 72nd Light Infantry, from Malta; 82nd Foot, from Corfu; and 92nd ditto, from Gibraltar. The 9th Foot is to be held in readiness for embarkation. The Cavalry draughts for the Crimea will proceed during the ensuing month. It is estimated that the horse transports already in the service, exclusive of those employed in the conveyance of artillery, are capable of transporting 3000 horses and nearly 5000 men.

One hundred and fourteen civil artisans, collar makers, wheelers, and blacksmiths embarked at the Royal Arsenal, at two p.m., on Monday, on board one of the transport vessels ready to leave Woolwich for the Crimea.

THE CAMP ON THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.—The Commissary-General has issued a notice inviting tenders for the supply of bread and fresh meat for the troops intended to be quartered on the Curragh of Kildare. The number of the troops “is expected to be about 10,000, more or less, and to be assembled towards the end of May next.” The supply is to be continued from that time to the 30th of November next inclusively.

A NUMBER of young men of the Royal Sappers and Miners are now attached to the field battery stables, to learn to ride and drive and to groom horses, for the purpose of forming a pontoon brigade as soon as possible.

CAPTAIN MAUDE, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was wounded while serving with his troop in the Crimea, and subsequently appointed Brigade-Major of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich head-quarters, on the promotion of Brigade-Major Bingham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, has arrived in the garrison, and commenced his duties as Brigade-Major on Monday.

The Royal East Middlesex, Colonel Thomas Wood, embodied at Hampstead; the Royal Westminster, Colonel Viscount Chelsea, embodied at Turnham-green; the Royal 1st Surrey, Colonel W. Holme Sumner, embodied at Richmond; the 2nd Surrey, Colonel Lord Lovelace, embodied at Guildford; the King's Own Tower Hamlets Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Commandant, embodied at Hackney, are all under orders to proceed to the encampment at Aldershot.

GOVERNMENT have called upon a number of the most distinguished officers now in England—both of the Queen's and the Indian armies—to state, in writing, their opinions as to the advisability of amalgamating the two services.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ONE more week and Easter-Monday will see the doors of the antique rubbing-houses and weighing-stands, at Newmarket, once more creaking on their rusty hinges, and the racing season of 1855 begun in earnest. Next week will be a complete lull among racing men, who have only a small meeting at Lincoln to engage them on Tuesday and Wednesday. To the seven flat races, three of which are on Tuesday and four on Wednesday, £210 is added. The Handicap Hurdle Race, and the Spring Handicap, on the latter day, have each eleven entries; but the other stakes have yet to fill. The late dull meeting at Epsom is not without incident. The first of “Mr. Howard's” high-priced two-year-olds appeared in the shape of the five-hundred-guineas Spindle, who was beaten easily by another filly, which cost 345 guineas less at the same Royal sale. Ireland's Eye was considered to be so useless at the end of last season, that his owner is said to have given him away to Mr. Baron Martin for a park hack. Owing to some mistake, the horse was never sent for by the learned Irishman; he was consequently put into training, but was thought so little of by his stable, that though his owner won £880 in stakes, he lost a £100 to £5 bet about him. Fandango (thanks to the restiveness of Corcubus), justified the confidence of his Yorkshire friends, who journeyed south in shoals to back their favourite “red spots,” which were worn on this occasion by Sam Roger's best pupil young Steggles. This useful-looking colt is by Barnton, a comparatively obscure own brother of the renowned Voltigeur. Lord Zetland's luck is very great, as although he has seldom more than five or six horses in training, the last five seasons have turned up trumps for him, with Voltigeur, Augur, Ivan, and Hopsodar. Two more Yorkshire race worthies have died during the last week; the senior of them, Sir William Milner, had for some time past resigned the racing colours of the family to the present Baronet, who is a keen sportsman, and has been very lucky with his now expatriated Grapeshot. The harlequin jacket of the late Mr. Watt has been seldom seen on the turf since 1833: but during the years 1813–33 he won the St. Leger, with Altsidora, Barefoot, Memnon, and Rockingham, and was also the owner of Blacklock, Tramp, Lottery, Liverpool, Belzoni, and Belshazzar. Nothing but John Jackson's carelessness deprived him of a fifth St. Leger victory with Blacklock, the best of all his horses, and whose massive skeleton he carefully preserved in a case at Bishop Burton Hall.

Steeplechasing has also a very scanty bill of fare to offer for the week. Lincoln will have two events—the principal of which, on Tuesday, has twelve nominations; and Henley-in-Arden holds its jumping fête on the same afternoon. Harrow and Uxbridge join in a five-event card for Thursday; but since the memorable struggles of 1850, in which Maria Day and Frisby so much distinguished themselves, steeplechasing in the neighbourhood of the “great metropolis” has faded away to nothing. This year, however, the engagement of Mr. Johnson, of York, as secretary, will infuse fresh spirit into this meeting, and he has succeeded in getting nineteen entries to the principal stake. The practices of this dubious sport have received a fresh exposure at Liverpool, where the death of Miss Mowbray produced a chemical examination of her stomach, which was found to have been charged with a pint of deleterious liquor only an hour before her fatal start. An acquaintance of her trainer's, who had the care of her at Liverpool, will, it is said, be prosecuted. This sport was seen in its best phase at Leamington last week, as Bourton (whose leg had wonderfully recovered by ten days' rest), gave 35 lbs to Seaman, and was only defeated by the shortest of heads.

Coursing may be said to have come to an end in England and Scotland with the present month, although the Irish coursers sometimes slip at a hare in May. *Apropos* of dogs and hunting, we may mention that the New Forest pack, with its nine hunters, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday next; and on that day fortnight the Cottesmore hounds, consisting of fifty couples of working dogs, and thirty-five couples of puppies, will also be brought to the hammer, as well as twenty-five of the Heythrop Hunt stud.

As far as we know, the first cricket match at Lord's is fixed for May 28th, and already the Knights of the Willow are big with preparations for their coming campaign.

The Oxford Torpids have commenced the boating season, and their metropolitan brethren will have their opening day towards the close of next week, when a £10 a-side oars' match will be rowed, between four watermen, from Battersea to Hammersmith; while the London Unity Club row their first match from the same starting-point to Westminster.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHELEY HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

1st and 2nd Plate.—Commodore Charley, 1. Cranbourne, 2. Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Hungerford, 1; Quince, 2.

Pytcheley Stakes.—Questionable, 1. Vulcan, 2.

Whittlebury Stakes.—Thames Ditton, 1. Para, 2.

Her Majesty's Plate.—Kingstown, 1. Rataplan, 2.

CROXTON PARK RACES.—THURSDAY.

Farmers' Plate.—The Times, 1. Sultan, 2.

Coplow Stakes.—Springy, 1. Maid Inn, 2.

Granby Handicap.—Dead Heat between Miss Briggs and Ethelwold.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.—8 to 1 against Atherton (1), 16 to 1 against Virago (1).

CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 against Andover (1), 25 to 1 against Bolton (1).

DERBY.—16 to 1 against Lord of the Isles (taken to £25), 50 to 1 against Corcubus (taken and off).

We have much satisfaction in stating that Sir John Herschel will be succeeded as Master of the Mint by the distinguished Professor Graham, of University College, now one of the Assessors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILOR, W. G. K., T. R., Melrose, G. Mc A., E. H.—Your Solutions of the Indian Problem and that by Mr. Bolton are correct.

T. G. R., of Melrose.—The Problem of the Caliph, Mutusim Bilah, may be solved in fewer moves, if you give the Pâsses the powers they possess in our modern game. This, however, is not allowable. For a description of the moves of the Chessmen in olden times, see our Notice to Chess Correspondents in the Number for February 10th.

“1001.”—Much too obvious.

T. R., of Melrose, MILOR.—Your Problems are under consideration.

CURIOSO.—Neither of the Indian Problem, nor of Mr. Bolton's exquisite little three-move End-game, have we received the correct solution from more than some half-dozen correspondents. We expected that at least a hundred would have mastered them by this time. Your attempt in each case is a failure. Try resolutely once more. Success will repay the trouble.

ABACUS.—The Indian Problem is undoubtedly one of the finest four-move stratagems known, but that it out-lustres *all others*, as some affirm, we hesitate to admit. The following, by a German author, named Eichstaedt, is at least as difficult.—White: K at K Kt 3rd, Q at Q B 2nd, Kt at K Kt 3rd and Q 3rd; Black: K at K Kt 5th, Q at Q Kt 3rd, B at K B 2nd, Q at Q B 2nd, Kt at Q Kt 2nd and B 1st, K B 3rd, K 4th, Q 5th, Q B 6th, and Q R 2nd.

K. H.—The move to Enigma 913 is K to Kt 5th.

INTERROGER.—You have mistaken the conditions. White is not limited to any number of moves; he is simply required to checkmate his opponent without capturing the Pawn.

E. F. Norwood.—It shall have immediate attention.

F. H. J., Bath.—You forget that the powers of the pieces (of three, at least) were much more restricted a thousand years ago than they are now. (See our Paper for Feb. 10.)

T. K., St. Mary's; CHICAGO, RUEVIS.—Now under consideration. T. K.'s Solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem is the true one.

PINK PAPER.—In the position you submit, Mate can be given in four moves. The Key being K to B 7th.

C. W., Sunbury.—Impracticable, we believe, if Black for his opening move play Q to Q 5th and follow that by K to Q 4th.

PASTOR.—In our Notation, which is that commonly adopted, the squares of each file are numbered from one to eight, whether you reckon from White's side of the board or from Black's. Thus the square on which the White King stands at the beginning is called his 1st, the next square on his right his 2nd, and so on. If you count from the other side, the square on which the Black King stands originally in his 1st, the next his 2nd, etc., &c. The White King's 8th square is therefore the Black King's 1st, and vice versa.

A. H.—There is no illegality in the Solution you propose. Black is bound to defend his King from checkmate as long as possible; and, to do this, he advances his Pawn to the King's 4th, leaving you the option of taking it in passing or letting it remain.

J. Stonehouse.—They shall be examined and reported on in their turn.

A. F., Florence.—We are still without news of the long-expected despatches. Have the goodness to communicate again with us as soon as possible.

AUSTEN.—Quite right in both. Now try—without moving the pieces, remember—to solve the admirable Stratagem by Eichstaedt, which is given above, and the hardly less clever little Problem below, by Mr. Grimshaw.

ST. DAVID.—The Great Chess Meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties Association, at Leamington, takes place on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June.

M. P., Lowestoft.—1. The elegant trifle called “Chess—A Poem,” &c., is published by Harrison, of Pall-Mall, 2. The “Caisa Rediviva,” by the Rev. A. C. D'Arblay, has long been out of print.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 578, by S. J. Palmouth; T. J. of Hanworth; Jaques, Stirling, Legion, T. H., Mrs. J. T. G., J. T., Gurney; Asketon, G. McA.; E. F., Norwood; E. Herbert, T. K. H. M., H. W. R., Saltfield, J. S. Y., Courtegeoff, Mrs. Philibody; C. M. Middlecombe, W. C. G., Medicus, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 579, by Gregory, D. D., Medicus; F. R., of Norwich; A. Z., J. A. M., Fakenham, G. L., Eturia, Onyx, Phil., G. McA., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Corvus, Milor, Philo-Chess, F. R., Sigma, Mus. Doc., Omega, Mrs. Philibody; R. B., Bartou, are correct.

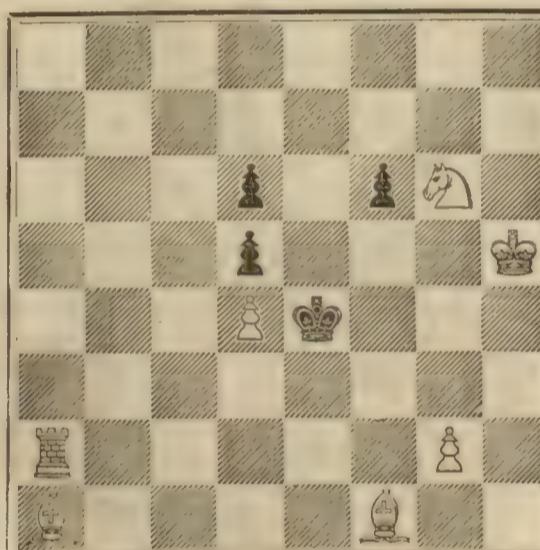
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 578.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Kt 3rd (double ch)	K to Kt 5th (best)
2. B to K 2nd	P takes B (dis. ch) or (a)
3. K to Kt 8th	Anything
4. Q mates.	K to K B sq. ch.
(a) 2. 3. K to Kt 8th 4. Q mates.	Anything

PROBLEM NO. 580.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Another specimen of the Evans' Gambit (hitherto unpublished) between MM. KIESERITZKY and JOURNOUD.

WHITE (M. J.)	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (M. K.)	BLACK (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. P to Kt 5th	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	29. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd
3. K B to Q 4th	K B to Q B 4th	30. B to K Kt 7th	R takes P (ch)
4. P to Kt 4th	K B takes Kt P	31. K to Q 3rd	R to K Kt 7th
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	32. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	33. Kt to K 4th	R to K Kt 5th
7. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	34. R to K B sq	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
8. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	35. B takes Kt	P takes B
9. P to K B 4th	P takes K B P	36. P to Q R 4th	K to his 3rd
10. P to K 5th	B takes P	37. P to Q R 5th (c)	P to K R 5th
11. Q P takes B	Q Kt takes P	38. P takes P	P takes P
12. K R takes P	Q to Q 4th (ch)	39. R to Q Kt sq	R to K R 6th (ch)
13. Q to her 4th	Q takes Q	40. K to Q 2nd	K to his 4th
14. K R takes Q	P to Q B 4th	41. Kt to K B 2nd	R to K R 7th
15. K R to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	42. K to K 2nd	P to Q 6th (ch)
16. K B to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	43. K to B 3rd	K to Q 5th
17. K Kt to K B 3rd	P Kt to K Kt 3rd	44. R to Q sq	K takes P
18. R takes K Kt	P Kt takes R	45. Kt to K Kt 4th	R to K R 6th (ch)
19. Q B takes P	K R to K sq	46. K takes P	K to Q 5th
20. K to B 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	47. R to Q Kt sq	K to Q B 6th
21. Q K to Q 2nd	K R to K 3rd	48. R to Q sq	P to Q 7th (d)
22. K Kt to Q 4th (a)	B takes B	49. Kt to K B 2nd	R to K R 5th (ch)
23. K takes R	P takes Kt	50. K to his 3rd	R to Q 5th
24. K takes B	P to K 4th	51. R takes P	R takes K
25. P to Q B 4th (b)	P to Q 5th	52. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to



GROUP OF GRIS DE FLANDRES.

THE BERNAL COLLECTION.

RARELY has the dispersion of any assemblage of Works of Art realised such high prices as the first portion of Mr. Bernal's Collection; the sale of which closed on Thursday last, the twenty-second day. In neither of the sales of Mr. Beckford at Fonthill or Bath, at the Strawberry-hill sale (in 1842), or at that of Stowe (in 1848), were there assembled so many articles of rare excellence, and that of an age rich in ornamental art, as in the Bernal Collection—extending from the Byzantine Period to that of Louis Seize. Fonthill, Strawberry-hill, and Stowe included many treasures of historic repute, more valuable for having been possessed by celebrated personages than for their perfection as works of art. Mr. Bernal's Collection, however, presented higher claims, inasmuch as his judgment was acknowledged over Europe; and the page which Mr. Planche has prefixed to the Catalogue attests with graceful truth the value of these Art treasures. "Distinguished among English antiquaries by the perfection of his taste, as well as the extent of his knowledge, the difficulty of imposing upon him was increased by the necessity of the fabrication being fine enough in form, colour, and workmanship to rival the masterpiece it simulated—to be, in fact, itself a gem of art, which it would not pay to produce as a relic of antiquity. Mr. Bernal could be tempted by nothing that was inferior." This is high warranty; but its truth is as well known to the amateurs of St. Petersburg as to the dealers of Wardour-street and Hanway-street. Hence the high prices realised by the sale of his Collection are to be attributed rather to the artistic character of the articles themselves, than to their extrinsic value as historic relics; and frequent have been the contests, between wealthy collectors and the heads of Art institutions for the acquisition of these treasures.

Accompanying our previous illustrations of this memorable sale will be found a glance at the most rare and remarkable objects; and, as the articles already disposed of extend to nearly 3000 in number, we cannot do more, upon the present occasion, than quote a few of the results.

The first five days were devoted to *Oriental, German, Dresden, Chelsea, and Sévres Porcelain*—601 lots. The first three days produced upwards of £6000. A Sévres cabaret, purchased by Mr. Bernal for 65 guineas, was knocked down to the Marquis of Bath for £62: it is of the finest gros bleu, with wreaths of gold; and consists of a plateau, exquisitely painted, with two figures dancing to the music of two shepherds, seated on a bank, in a landscape; and the teapot, sucier, milk-pot, and cups and saucers, are painted with peasant children and pastoral landscapes. The Marquis of Bath also purchased the pair of Dresden candelabra, with female figures and Cupids, for £231. A pair of oviform vases the ground encrusted with forget-me-nots, and painted with "conversations" after Watteau, on gold ground, and mounted in excellent taste, were sold for 95 guineas. We have engraved three of the rarities of the porcelain—a group of Sévres Gros Bleu Vases, for which Prince Demidoff is said to have once offered Mr. Bernal 3000 guineas. The two front vases are in pairs, the taller vase behind forming the centre. The latter is eighteen inches high; the handles and body

are festooned with raised and gilt leaves; the centre is exquisitely painted with a peasant and two girls gathering cherries, and, on the reverse, with a group of flowers. The two other vases are similarly decorated, and are exquisitely painted with Bacchanal subjects and groups of flowers.

The Pictures occupied the three next days. "They," M. Planche remarks, "though avowedly not selected for their value as paintings, but for their illustration of costume, have probably, taken as a whole, more merit in them than any similar collection in Europe." The correctness of this estimate may be gathered from the fact that the pictures sold on Saturday produced as nearly as possible the amount at which the whole gallery had been valued by the auctioneers. We have only space to mention that the three days' sale realised nearly £9000.

The Portraits and Miniatures occupied the next day. *The Medieval Metal-work and Ecclesiastical Silver* occupied the next day, and included the dishes and locks, and some relics of exquisite workmanship. King Lothaire's Magic Crystal, circular, engraved with the history of Susannah, and Latin inscriptions above; over the central subject is inscribed, "Lotharius Rex Franci fieri iussit"; in copper-gilt Gothic frame, set with imitations of precious stones, several of which are wanting, and open work flower edge—the crystal 4½ in. diameter. This curious relic, which was bought by Mr. Bernal for ten guineas, is said to have been once sold in Paris for twelve francs. After an active competition between Mr. Webb and Mr. Fairholt (the latter bidding for Lord Londesborough), the hammer fell at the enormous price of 225 guineas. Sir Thomas More's Candlesticks, of brass, with flowers and leaves enamelled in blue and white, the stems of globular form. Under the foot is inscribed, "Sir Thomas More, Knight, 1552"—5½ in. high. Mr. Bernal is said to have purchased these candlesticks of Mr. Chaffers for £12. They were now sold for 220 guineas. A Pair of tall Candlesticks of the same period, 9½ in. high, realised only £24. "The celebrated reliquaire of the Kings;" a coffer-formed reliquarie, copper-gilt, enamelled with blue and turquoise, elaborately ornamented, presented by Pope Eugenius IV. to Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, containing at that time, the relics found in the Chatreux, at Dijon, in 1430. This was purchased by Mr. Bernal for £28, and now realised 63 guineas. A metal-gilt dish, with moresque ornaments and medallions of figures, a procession round the border, and curious landscape border within, inscribed "Nicolo Ruginia," 17 in. diameter—£57 15s. A curious steel lock, for a shrine, with the Saviour kneeling under an archway, surrounded by trees, in high relief; St. Peter and another below; a mask over the keyhole, and pierced borders—£32.

Among the ecclesiastical plate we can only mention the Thomas à Becket reliquaire, a small coffer of copper gilt, richly enamelled with blue; on the front is represented the martyrdom of the Saint—27½ guineas, Colonel Sibthorpe. A gilt sacramental cup, shaped like a wine-glass, on thin stem, curiously chased, 7½ inches high. This was found in pulling down an old house near Dorking, when it fell out of the inner roof, probably concealed there during the Parliamentary War. It is evidently English, and of the time of Charles I.—11 guineas. The receipts of this and the next day (also of metal-work) exceeded £4000. Among the lots was a tall silver drinking-cup, of English work, plain flat chased, engraved "The gift of Christopher Pym on his admission to



GILT CLOCK.

in the centre, and a rich border, twelve inches in diameter after exciting an active competition between Mr. Franks, Mr. Webb, and M. Kuyck, fell to the latter at the large price of £162.

The Armour, Arms, and Stained Glass were sold on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last.

We have only space to enumerate a few of the items; among which are a pair of gauntlets, richly engraved and gilt, the wrists embroidered with figures of fine work—51 guineas. A pair of small gauntlets, chased all over with guns and other weapons, and partly gilt—£50. Two rapiers, with cup hilts, pierced and chased—£15 10s. A curious sabre, or executioner's sword, with very broad blade, the steel grip notched for the fingers—£15 10s. A wheel-lock gun, the barrel and lock chased with masks and flower, and ornamented with silver and gold, the stock inlaid with ivory; in the butt is a silver medal, with a Bishop, and inscribed "Sanctus Rudbertus Epis. Salisb. 1623"—£37. A warden's horn, formed of a very large piece of ivory, carved with animals and figures—£56. A round buckler of wood covered with leather, and the original velvet straps; it has a lantern at the top, and is painted inside with the history of Camillus, after G. Romano (22 in. diameter)—£21: the first bidding for this lot was 10s. 6d.

We have engraved a group of Armour and Arms. In the centre is a beautiful specimen—a Spanish Breast-plate of Russet Steel—it is of small size, damascened, and inlaid with gold and silver, and chased and embossed with figures, trophies, &c.; the date is about 1560; it realised £155. The Sword is a powerful fighting sword, the cup chased and pierced with flowers, the pommel chased with figures, with swept hilt and chased guards; the blade is inscribed "Pace porto Guera Cercho." The Halberd has an engraved blade, and richly-chased head. The Helmet, which surrounds the group, is a singular Tilting Bourguinot, fluted: the outer visor has a grotesque nose and moustache; the inner visor is of open work, the comb twisted: the date is from 1480 to 1490.

The Sale will be resumed on April 17, with *Venetian and German Glass, and Gris de Flandres*. Of the latter we have engraved two fine specimens—a blue and white Gris de Flandres Jug, of very curious three-sided form, circle and half circle, with figures dancing under the handle: masks and ornaments at the top; under lip, a cipher and G. B.; dated 1602, with long inscription; 17½ inches high. Next is a singularly beautiful Gris White Jug, with elegant handle terminating in a mask; the ornamentation including stags, birds, and flowers, in high relief; besides subjects of field sports, and an angel holding a shield, with devices and inscription; height, 9½ inches; presumed date, 1570.

The Watches, Clocks, and Compasses will occupy one day. From among the twenty clocks we have engraved the most elegant specimen—a clock, in elegant case of metal-gilt, in the form of a temple; it is elaborately chased, and engraved with figures and arabesques, surmounted by a figure standing on a globe, on ball and claw feet, with winged horses at the angles, and dial on each side.

We shall return to this very interesting Sale. Meanwhile it may be interesting to announce that a priced Catalogue is in preparation for publication, by Mr. J. H. Burn, the author of the Annotated Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection of Coins, bequeathed to the Corporation of London.



GROUP OF ARMOUR.—JESTER'S STEEL HELMET; RUSSET STEEL BREAST-PLATE, SWORD, AND HALBERD.

the place as clerke of this company," with a coat of arms apparently relating to the Blacksmiths' Company, supported on stem, with a figure of an old warrior holding a smith's hammer and anvil, on which is engraved, "By the hammer and hand all arts do stand," 11½ in. high—£37 10s.

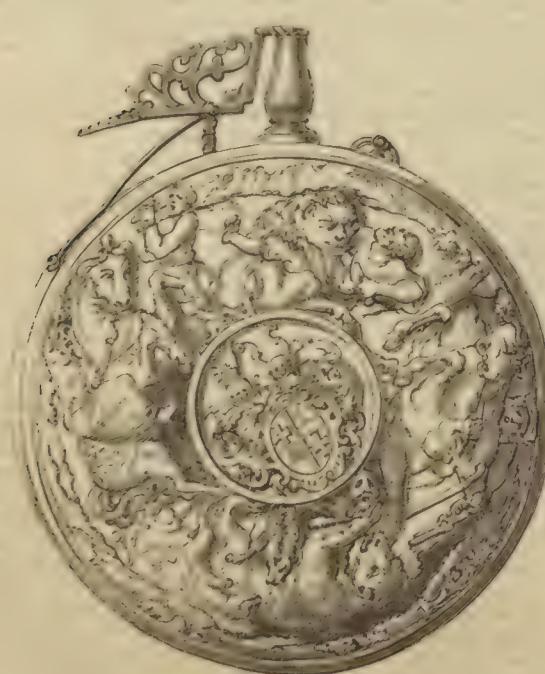
The Limoges, Dresden, and Oriental Enamels occupied the next day, and realised £3150. The sale derived increased interest from a well-ascertained rumour that the French Government had an agent in the room—M. Kuyck—whose instructions were to secure some of the most valuable lots for the Louvre. This gentleman was probably successful in the main object of his errand—one of the choicest subjects in the day's sale—an upright oval portrait of Catherine de Medicis, in colours, 18 in. by 12 in., falling to him, after an active competition, for 400 guineas.

The sale set down for the next day (*Carvings in Ivory and Curiosities*) was of necessity postponed. We have engraved one of its items—very fine Powder-flask, of ivory, carved in high relief, with figures hunting wild animals.

The Faenza and Palissy Ware occupied the next three days. Of the Faenza, or Majolica Ware, Mr. Bernal was known to have possessed one of the finest collections in England. One of his choicest specimens was a plate, in strong colours, the subject believed to be Raphael and the Fornarina in the studio of an Artist, who is painting a Plate. This was described in the Stowe Catalogue as "An Interior, with an Artist painting the Majolica Ware." In Mr. Forster's Annotated Catalogue it is entered as sold to Mr. Forrest, of the Strand, for £4; of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Bernal, who appreciated its real value, and hence Messrs. Christie and Manson had fully described it in the Catalogue. From a small sum, at which the lot was put in, the price rapidly increased, until it reached eighty guineas. From that amount Mr. Webb and Mr. Cappagnelli were the chief competitors, and the hammer ultimately fell to the former at the enormous sum of £120. Here was an instance of a lot realising thirty times the amount it was last sold for; and, if the report be true, the British Museum and Marlborough House, through their respective agents, were bidding against each other for its possession.

The sale of the remainder of the Majolica Ware occupied the two next days, Friday and Saturday last. There were in the Catalogue about 400 lots of this material, the whole of which Mr. Bernal is said to have purchased for less than £1000. The result of the three days' auction realised at least £7000; thus affording another proof of the remarkable skill of Mr. Bernal as a collector, and showing that the purchase of articles of *vertu*, guided by good taste and judgment, may prove an admirable means of investment.

A few lots of the "Bernard Palissy" ware were included in Saturday's sale; and one fine subject—a circular dish, on a foot, with a lizard



CARVED IVORY POWDER-FLASK.



GROUP OF SEVRES VASES.



"THE FAIRIES' GLEN, ON THE CONWAY, NORTH WALES—MIDSUMMER NIGHT."—PAINTED BY J. P. PETTITT.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,
IN SUFFOLK-STREET.

This, the Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of a Society that has experienced the many strange vicissitudes of uncertain support and of yearly caprice in more than one of its members, is by very far the best that we remember to have seen for several years within its walls. All the twenty-five members but one (Mr. Josi is the exception) have come forward, ay and ably, to strengthen the claims of the Society to public support. The strength of our school in landscape-painting has never been shown here to such advantage since Mr. Creswick deserted the retired air of Suffolk-street for the more open breezes of Trafalgar-square. Mr. Pettitt delights in scenes on the river Conway, rendered immortal by Gray; Mr. West conveys us to Norway, and details us there by the force and truth of his delineations; Mr. Pyne (he has only two pictures) holds us in an uncertain balance of choice between Chelsea and Sorrento; Mr. Alfred Clint delights us with choice scenes, most carefully rendered, from North Devon and North Wales; Mr. G. Cole makes us hesitate between the banks of the Wye and the braes of Balquidder; the two Wilsons give ample proofs that their residence at Folkestone has increased (certainly has not diminished) their innate and cultivated knowledge of sea-shores and distant scenes at sea; Mr. Boddington delights to retire with his canvas and colours.

To where the's livery Thames first rural grows,

and there, following the stream upwards, to carry away with him most truthful studies of English river scenery; while Mr. Gosling retires at times, like Mr. Boddington, to the beautiful banks of Father Thames (witness his "Church Pool at Wargrave"), but is oftener to be found in the depths of a plantation, or the inmost recesses of a forest.

In figure subjects (there are no large or ambitious attempts at History, or the Grand School), the President (Mr. Hurlstone) and the Vice-President (Mr. Salter) will be found fully to sustain their reputations. Mr. Salter is firmer in his colour (he was always rich), and more certain in his drawing than he has been for some years past. But in this class of subject Mr. C. Baxter excels all competitors about him. His "Sunshine"

(159)—a half-length or a Nymph such as Milton and Spenser loved to describe—is a vision of beauty exquisitely embodied and most delicately rendered. Mr. Baxter is as chaste in his conception and execution as Stothard or Mr. Frost. We long to see him—and soon too—on subjects wherein he can more fully display the resources of his mind and the skill of his pencil, than in single figures, however gracefully conceived or delicately executed. He should find a subject in a great poet, and identify himself with the poem by his skill in treating it.

Verulam and Lady Claud Hamilton; and Mr. Buckner arrests us as we pass by his small full-length of the Duchess of Hamilton (in every respect an excellent portrait) and his clever likeness of the Marquis of Douglas. Portrait-painting, now at a discount with the members of the Royal Academy, seems likely to revive in the Society of British Artists. Our future Lawrences and Hoppners—perhaps our Sir Joshuas—may be draughted hereafter from Suffolk-street to Trafalgar-square.

We have said that Mr. Pettitt has been rambling of late in North Wales, and that the banks of the Conway have supplied some admirable subjects for his pencil. We have now to add that he has thrown the rich resources of poetry into his art, and, in a scene called "The Fairies' Glen, on the Conway, North Wales—Midsummer Night" (157), has given fresh proof of his excellence as a painter. We have here (as our readers will in part see, for we have engraved the picture) a most careful study of nature, peopled with a poetic race, and invested with a beauty of effect in keeping with the whole scene.

We shall have occasion to return to the Exhibition, both by way of criticism and pictorial illustration; but, at present, we cannot refrain from directing particular attention to the contributions in the Water-colour Room by Mr. S. Read—"The Chapel in St. Jacques, Antwerp" (No. 614), and "The Haunted House" (No. 640). We have already engraved the latter picture (as many of our readers will remember), and are under other obligations (in common with our subscribers) to Mr. Read's pencil.

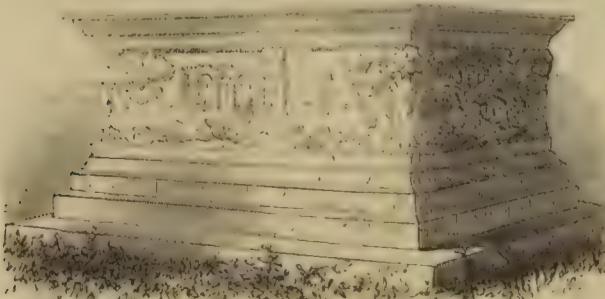
E. M. WARD, ESQ., R.A.

THE newly-elected Royal Academician, Mr. Edward Matthew Ward, was born at Pimlico, in 1816, and is related to the veteran Academician, James Ward, by having married his grand-daughter. When a boy Mr. E. M. Ward evinced a taste for art, and a desire to become a painter, which his parents lost no opportunity to foster. In a communication addressed by Mr. Ward to the Editor of the *Art Journal*, he thus feelingly writes of his early artistic career:—"I cannot forbear paying a tribute to the memory of my dear departed mother: to whose devoted tenderness, sound

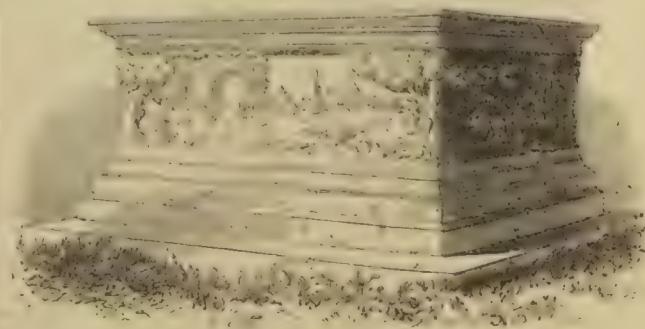


E. L. WARD, ESQ., R.A.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

The leading novelty of the Exhibition is the appearance in full strength of two portrait-painters, who were thought to be seeking Trafalgar-square rather than Suffolk-street. We allude to Mr. Swinton and Mr. Buckner. Both gentlemen are fashionable portrait-painters, skilful in their art, and in large practice. Mr. Swinton introduces the visitor to the Countess of



TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS, IN LAMBETH CHURCHYARD.



TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS, IN LAMBETH CHURCHYARD.—NORTH.

judgment, and natural good taste, though unacquainted with the practical part of art, I am chiefly indebted for much of whatever success has accompanied my professional efforts; and it is a great source of happiness to me to know that she lived long enough to find her many hours of anxious solicitude were not without their ultimate reward: she witnessed the approbation which critics and the public were pleased to bestow on many of my first exhibited pictures."

A few of the young Ward's early productions being shown to his father led to the education of his son for the profession of painting. He began by receiving lessons in oil-colouring, without acquiring a knowledge of the principles of Art—a mistake which was corrected by the advice of Chantrey, who recommended that the youth should first submit himself to an educational course of drawing from the antique and anatomical subjects. Accordingly, in 1834, he was introduced, through Wilkie, to the schools of the Royal Academy. In the same year, at the age of eighteen, he exhibited at the Academy his first picture—a portrait of O'Smith, the comedian, in the character of *Don Quixote*. In the following year he sent to the Academy a small picture of a scene from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey;" it was marked "accepted;" but not hung from want of space. In the following year he went to Rome, where he remained three years, occupying himself mostly in studying at the living model schools, drawing from the antique, and in copying choice old pictures. In 1838 he obtained the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke, in the class of Historical composition. He likewise painted a picture of "Cimabue and Giotto," which was exhibited at our Royal Academy the year after the return of the artist to England, in 1839. He accomplished little for two or three years, if we except his picture of "Napoleon in the Prison of Nice," exhibited at the British Institution, and bought by the Duke of Wellington. In 1843 he became more successful in a less ambitious class of Art: exhibiting at the Royal Academy his picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading Goldsmith's Manuscript of 'The Vicar of Wakefield';" and in 1844, "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montréal." In 1845 Mr. Ward exhibited at the Royal Academy his fine picture of "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield," which was bought by Mr. Vernon. "It now forms a portion of our National Collection, with the 'Fall of Clarendon,' painted in 1846—a reduced copy, made for Mr. Vernon from the larger picture, which Lord Northwick had purchased from the easel of the artist—and the 'South Sea Bubble,' a fine work in every quality of art, painted and exhibited in 1847: the preceding year Mr. Ward was elected an Associate of the Academy."—*Art Journal*.

Our space will only allow us to enumerate Mr. Ward's other principal pictures:—"Highgate Fields During the Great Fire of 1666," "Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," "De Fou and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," and "Young Benjamin West Drawing the Baby in the Cradle." In 1850 he exhibited "James II. Receiving the Intelligence of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" and in the following year "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," and "Charlotte Corday Led to Execution."

Mr. Ward has carried off prizes at many of the chief provincial exhibitions, namely: at Liverpool, for the "South-Sea Bubble;" at Glasgow, for his "James II.;" at Manchester, for "The Royal Family of France;" and at Birmingham, for his "Charlotte Corday."

Mr. Ward, about two years since, undertook to paint, for the corridor of the House of Commons, a series of eight pictures illustrative of British history. Two of these have been completed and exhibited—"The Execution of Montrose," and "The Last Sleep of Argyll," and have been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; together with the greater number of Mr. Ward's pictures enumerated above. Having, therefore, upon the appearance of each of these engravings, spoken of Mr. Ward's high rank as an historical painter, in conclusion, we congratulate Mr. Ward upon his election, a distinction to which he is fully entitled by the many fine works which he has already contributed to the British School of Painting.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS, RESTORED, IN LAMBETH CHURCHYARD.

THE extension of the study of archaeology has, of late years, led to the preservation of the memorials of many eminent persons who deservedly rank as benefactors to mankind; and such love of the past can scarcely be directed to a more useful purpose than by keeping in mind how much we owe to this source the enjoyments of the present. The Tradescants deserve to be placed in this collection of worthies. They lived at South Lambeth, in a mansion which is Engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 7, 1846, at which period an interesting discovery illustrative of the history of the elder Tradescant was made by Dr. Hamel. Since this date much light has been thrown upon the personal history of the three Tradescants by Correspondents of the *Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., among whom Dr. Rimbault and Mr. S. W. Singer take foremost rank. The latter has satisfactorily proved the elder Tradescant to have been, not a native of Holland, as had been hitherto supposed, but born in Worcestershire. "Let us, therefore," says Mr. Singer, "on these grounds, place him in the list of English worthies to whom we owe a debt of gratitude." The three Tradescants are buried in Lambeth Churchyard, beneath a handsomely-sculptured tablet monument, which having fallen into decay in 1852, it was proposed to restore this Tomb, according to its original form, as represented in two drawings preserved in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge. At the same time, it was proposed to renew the epitaph upon the grave-stone of Elias Ashmole, who was buried in Lambeth Church. A fund was raised for these purposes, under the direction of Sir William J. Hooker, K.H., the distinguished botanist and Curator of Kew Gardens; Sir Charles G. Young, Garter; the Rev. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth, &c. It was an old debt to the memories of these first of English gardeners and naturalists, and such debts at best receive but tardy payment; still, the requisite fund, about £100, was raised, and the good work completed.

Pennant has well described the Museum and Garden at Lambeth, and the Tradescants' tomb, "which no naturalist should neglect visiting." Dr. Rimbault's paper in *Notes and Queries*, No. 79, is, however, fuller in its details. The table monument was built by Mrs. Hester Tradescant, in 1662. She was buried in the vault where her husband and his son John (who "died in his spring"), had been formerly laid. The sculptures on the four sides of the tomb are as follows: viz., on the north, a crocodile, shells, &c., and a view of some Egyptian buildings; on the south, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c., supposed to be ruins in Greece, or some Eastern country; on the east, Tradescant's arms, on a bend three fleurs-de-lis impaling a lion passant; on the west hydra and under it a skull; various figures of trees, &c., adorn the four corners of the tomb: over it is placed a handsome tablet of black marble. The monument, by the contribution of some friends to their memory, was, in the year 1773, repaired, and (according to Sir John Hawkins) the following lines, "formerly intended for an epitaph, inserted thereon. Other authorities say that they were merely restored." The beautiful drawings of the monument preserved in the Pepysian Library, were engraved for the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxiii., p. 88; and are printed from the same plates in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," vol. ii.; and these authorities have been strictly followed in the recent restoration. The inscription is as follows:—

JOHN TRADESCANT,
DIED A.D. MDCXXVIII
JANUARY EIGHTH, in his 80th
Died A.D. MDCCXCVI.

JOHN TRADESCANT, his son
DIED A.D. MDCXXXI
JANUARY EIGHTH, in his 60th
Died 11th September, A.D. MDCCCLII.
HESTER, Wife of JOHN TRADESCANT Younger,
Died 6th April, A.D. MDCCCLVIII.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lie John Tradescant, Grandson, Father, and son.
The last died in his Spring; the other two
Lived till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,
As by their choice Collections may appear,
Or what is rare in Land, in sea, in air;
Whilst they (as Homer's ill'd in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut.
These famous antiquaries that had been
Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,
Transplanted now themselves sleep here; and when
Angels shall with their trumpets waken man,
And fire shall purge the world, the hence shall rise,
And change this garden for a Paradise.

This tomb, originally erected on this spot in year 1662,
By Master, relict of John Tradescant the Younger,
Being in a state of decay,
Was repaired by Subscription in the year 1773.

After lapse of nearly two centuries since its erection,
It was entirely restored by Subscription in the year 1853.

Surely it were meet to renew our memorials of men who did so much to minister to "the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers" as did the early English gardeners who rest in Lambeth Churchyard.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Before the month of April is a week old, another 10,000 of the Crimean army will have left for the seat of war. The latest official intelligence from the Crimea informs us that General Canrobert would bombard and storm a portion of the town of Sebastopol as soon as the English army was ready to do so, which it would be within a week, at the latest.—*Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post*.

RIOTS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—Some very serious riots have taken place in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton and Bilston, amongst the colliers, in consequence of notice having been given them that their wages would be reduced. They have met together, and committed serious depredations in pilaging shops, and preventing those colliers willing to work at the reduced rate of wages from continuing their employment. Mobs of 3000 or 4000 assembled in Bilston and the roads near that town, causing the utmost alarm to the inhabitants. The police constables were obliged to use their sabres to disperse the mobs. Troops had been sent for, and a detachment of the Essex Rifles was expected immediately. The Wolverhampton troop of Yeomanry, and a body of enrolled Pensioners had been called up by the Mayor.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Liverpool took place in front of the Town-hall on Tuesday. The candidates were—Sir George Bonham, who was represented as a man of great commercial experience, a hard worker, a sound Protestant, and a staunch supporter of the Constitution in Church and State; and Mr. Joseph Christopher Ewart, "a gentleman as decidedly Protestant as Sir George Bonham, but who would not join in persecuting those who were opposed to his views." The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Ewart, who was returned on Wednesday by a majority of 1469.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Compared with several previous weeks the sales of stock, since we last wrote, have increased to some extent. The Market, therefore, in the absence of large purchasers, and in the present uncertain position of affairs in the East, has been extremely inactive. In prices, however—though the fluctuations in them have been numerous, no change of importance has taken place—the leading figure for the Three per Cents being 93.

The present large accumulation of unemployed capital, and the immense amount of notes now held by the Bank of England, under the head of "reserve," lead us to conclude that money will be cheaper. At present, however, no actual reduction has been made in the interest; but most of the bankers refuse to take money on "call" at the old rates.

As the foreign exchanges continue favourable, the shipments of bullion to the Continent have been very small; but about £70,000 has been forwarded to Spain. The imports have been confined to £400,000 from New York and £3000 from Africa. Several vessels must be close at hand, from Australia; but it is known that they have only a small amount of bullion on board.

There was a steady market for Consols, on Monday, at full quotations. The Three per Cents were 92½ up to 93 for Money, and 92½ to 93 for the Account. Long Annuities were done at 4½ India-bonds, 10s. to 13s.; and Exchequer-bills 6s. to 9s. prem. Exchequer-bonds marked 90½. The transactions in national securities, on Tuesday, were trifling, and some sales of Stock—about £70,000—were made by the Government broker. The Three per Cents realised 93½, 92½, and 93 for Transfer. The Account prices were 93½ to 93, India-bonds, 10s. to 13s.; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. On the following day, the purchases and sales of Stock were trifling. The Three per Cents were 92½ to 93 for Money, and 92½ to 93 for the Account; India Bonds, 13s.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Bank Stock for the Account was 214. On Thursday the transactions in Consols were very moderate. The Three per Cents were 92½ to 93 for Transfer, and 92½ to 93 for Account. Exchequer Bills were 6s. to 9s.; and India Bonds, 10s. to 13s. prem. India Stock, 22s; and Bank Stock for Account, 21½ to 216.

In Foreign Bonds very few transactions have taken place. Danish Five per Cents have marked 103; Ditto Three per Cents, 82½; Ecuador, 3½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cent, 6; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 50½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 36½; Ditto, New Deferred, 18½; Turkish Six per Cents, 80½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 27½; French Scrip, 5½ prem; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 94½; Russian Five per Cents, 99½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 42½.

There has been a full average business doing in Joint Stock Bank Shares, at full prices.—Australia have marked 84; Chartered of Asia, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London Joint Stock, 27½; New South Wales, 33½; Oriental, 40; South Australia, 35; Ditto, New, 8½ Union of London, 25½. Miscellaneous Shares have mostly sold on former terms, but the demand for them has been far from active:—Australian Agricultural have realised 30½; British American Land, 55; Canada Six per Cents, 10½; Crystal Palace, 3½; Ditto, Preference, 3½; Electric Telegraph, 15½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15½; London Dock, 101; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 57; South Australian Land, 36½; Van Diemen's Land, 13; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 19; Mexican and South American, 6½. Canal Shares have realised the following quotations:—Birmingham, 55½; Coventry, 20½; Derby, 8½; Grand Junction, 50; Grand Surrey, 48; Grand Union, 12½; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 57½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 107, ex div.; Regent's, 15½; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42½; Stourbridge, 22½; Worcester and Birmingham, 25; Waterworks Shares have ruled very dull—Berlin, 4½; East London, 100½ ex div.; Grand Junction, 68½; Ditto, New, 22; Kent, 7½; New River Company (Annuities expiring 2032), 55; West Middlesex, 90; Ditto, New, 15; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89; Gas-light and Coke Companies Securities have been:—British Provincial, 20; Brighton, 14; Equitable, 29½; Great Central, 11½; Imperial, 102; Ditto, New, 15½; Phoenix, 28½ ex div.; Ratcliffe, 70; Surrey Consumers, 11; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 39½. The dealings in Insurance Companies' Shares have been limited:—Atlas, 19; Church of England, 34; General, 5½; Globe, 12½ to 12½; Guardian, 54½; Provident Life, 39; Rock Life, 7½; Victoria, 5½. Bridge Shares have been very dull:—Hungerford, 12; Vauxhall, 22½; Waterloo, 3½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 90; Ditto, New, of £1, 27½. The following return shows the extent of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending the 17th ult.:—

Bank of England .. .	£19,535,825
Private Banks .. .	3,812,735
Joint-stock Banks .. .	3,006,431
Scotland .. .	3,932,870
Ireland .. .	6,785,690
Total .. .	£37,133,604

Compared with February, 1854, the above return shows a decrease of £2,757,837 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

The railway "calls" for April amount to £705,575. During the first four months of the present year they have been £5,537,893 against £4,717,130 in the corresponding period of 1854, and £3,051,905 in 1852. For most Railway Securities the market has been inactive, yet we have very little alteration to notice in the quotations. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 63½; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 73; Great Northern, 88½; Ditto, B Stock, 12½; Great Western, 65½; Ditto, Stour Valley, 60½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; London and Brighton, 97½; London and North-Western, 99½; London and South-Western, 83½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21½; Midland, 69½; Norfolk, 43½; North-Eastern, York, 49; South Wales, 23½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland, Bradford, 91; South Staffordshire, 7½; Wilts and Somerset, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 104; Great Northern Five per Cent, 11½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Ditto Five per Cent Scrip, 2½; Great Western Birmingham Guaranteed Stock, 72½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 113; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire £6, 4½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Scrip, 5½ prem; East Indian Five per Cent, 22½; Ditto Extension, 11½; Paris and Lyons, 13; Scinde, 1 prem.

Mining Shares have been dull, and prices have been barely supported:—Aqua Fria has realised ½; Australian, 1½; Brazilian Imperial, 2½; Santiago de Cuba, 6½; South Australian, 1; United Mexican, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—March 26.—There was a fair supply of English wheat at this day's market, part of which was disposed of at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was but moderate—very little business was transacted, at least with regard to the foreign market. Most of the sales were to the Cornish miners, who were the buyers.

March 27.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; brown ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; linseed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. per barrel; American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds have sold steadily, at very full prices. In flaxseed and canola seed, there has been a great deal of business.

March 28.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; brown ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; linseed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. per barrel; American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

March 29.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; brown ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; linseed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. per barrel; American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

March 30.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; brown ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; linseed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. per barrel; American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

March 31.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; brown ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 3s. to 4s.; white ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; linseed, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 5s. per barrel; American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

April 1.—Wheat, 6s. to 7s.; barley, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 7s. to 8s.; grinding barley, 7s. to 8s.; oats, 10s. to 12s.; malted barley, 10s. to 12s.; flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; meal, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; porridge oatmeal, 1s.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 9, and During the Week. Last Week but Two of the SPANISH DANCERS. The New Comedy of "The Secret Agent," with, for the First Time, an EXTRAVAGANZA by J. R. Planché, Esq.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 9th, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. After which will be produced a Romance in two acts, entitled the MULETEER of TOLEDO; or King, Queen, and Knave.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S A COMEDY ON MONDAY, APRIL 9th, and During the Week. Gived Friday excepted. Mr. Adams will direct his ANNA ALLEGRA on ANTHONY, being his Twenty-first Year in London. Palace Chambers, St. James's-street, and Charlotte-row.

EDWARD FIELD, LEERS, HON. SEE.

EDWARD FIELD, LEERS, HON. SEE.

PICTURES (advertisements) may be paid to Messrs. Coutts; the Collector, Mr. Turner, 3, Chapel-court, South, or to

EDWARD FIELD, LEERS, HON. SEE.

Palace Chambers, St. James's-street, and Charlotte-row.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of LONDON, the most ancient Corps of Volunteers in Eng-land, is OPEN for the ADMISSION of GENTLEMEN who are willing to give a portion of their time to Military Services.

The Corps is empowered by Royal Letters and Warrants from her present Most Gracious Majesty, and her Majesty's Royal predeces-sors, to train persons in the use of arms, and to the practice of military evolutions and exercises.

The Corps possesses a Parade-ground of several acres, a Rifle-gar-ry 230 feet long, an Armoury-house, Arms, and every facility for efficient training.

The Officers are selected from the Corps, and hold her Majesty's Commissions.

Gentlemen under twenty-one years of age are admitted as Cadets, but must produce the consent of their parents or guardians.

Members have to provide themselves with the Uniform of the Corps.

The expenses of the Band, Arms, Ammunition, &c., are defrayed out of the funds of the Company.

Gentlemen desirous of joining, can obtain any further information on application, by letter, to Mr. William H. White, Secretary, 18, Artillery-place, Finsbury.

S. MARTIN'S HALL.—ALFRED MELLON'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING APRIL 2, to commence at Eight. Band of Fifty Performers. Vocalists: Madame Novello and Formis, Soloists, Salton and Cusini. Conductor, Alfred Mellon.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—ON WEDNESDAY, NEXT, APRIL 4, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formis. Trumpet: Mr. Har-pier.—ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Orchestra, as usual, will consist of nearly 700 per-formers.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.; which may be at once secured for these performances at the Society's sole office, No. 6 Room, within Exeter-hall.—Applications (by letter) must be accompanied by a remittance of the amount; if by Post-office order, made payable to ROBERT BOWLEY, at Charing-cross Office.

MISS P. HORTON'S ILLUSTRATIVE GATHERINGS at ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock (Friday excepted), commencing MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 2, introducing MUSICAL and CHARACTERISTIC ILLUSTRATIONS from REAL LIFE, in English, French, and Italian, by Mrs. T. German Reed (late Miss P. Horton) and Mr. T. German Reed. Admission, 1s.; Centre Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.—Tickets to be had at St. Martin's-hall; and all Musicians.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK, will be open to visitors every day, except SATURDAY, during Easter Week, on payment of sixpence each person.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the public on MONDAYS, at 9.0 a.m.; on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 10.0 a.m.; on which days the admission is 1s.; and on SATURDAYS, at Noon, when the admission is 5s., and close each day at 5 p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several Agents in London. Trains run at 9.0 a.m., at 9.10 a.m., and half-hour from 10.10 a.m. up to 4.10 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace Station up to 8.10 p.m.

PROFITABLE and PRACTICAL FEMALE EDUCATION. Sent, post-free, by Mrs. PULLAN, 126, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

HANWELL COLLEGE SCHOOL, MID-DELESEY (for BOARDERS only).—The EASTER TERM BEGINS APRIL 9th. Prospects sent, on application to the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., Principal.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—In-ternational Agency, established for representing exhibitors, looking after their goods, selling them, translating all documents and prospectuses, and giving all information they may require. Offices in Paris, 41, Boulevard des Capucines, near the Church of La Madeleine. London Agent, Mr. A. DELIZZI, 1, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Bognor, justly called the Montpellier of England, for its salubrity of air, gravelly soil, excellent drainage, and general cleanliness. Those who have children, the invalid, and all who wish to blend retirement and beauty of country with a marine residence, should visit this delightful spot. HOUSE-FURNISHED, making from four to twelve beds, from £5s. to £2 2s. per week. For further particulars apply to the Post-office.

VICINITY of MALVERN.—A CLERGYMAN, in a salubrious place of residence, within a short ride of this favourite resort, and quickly accessible from Oxford, Cheltenham, and Birmingham, RECEIVES into his family a very few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on whose EDUCATION, in sound principles of Scholarship and Religion, he bestows much personal care. There is also a Tutor in constant attendance, and the domestic supervision is not delegated to Housekeeper or Servant. The treatment is liberal, and the terms are inclusive and moderate. Testimonials from persons of high reputation, including many late Pupils.—Address CLERICS D, care of Dawson and Son, Abchurch-yard, London.

WESTBOURNE COLLEGE, Porchester-le-Wade, Baywater-road, will be OPENED on MONDAY, 23rd April, 1855, as a School for the sons of gentlemen. Principal and Head-Master, Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and for twenty-three years Head-Master of St. Olave's Grammar-School, Southwark. The names of other Masters and Professors will be shortly announced. The year will be divided into three Terms, viz.—From April to July, from September to December, and from January to Easter. Fees for Nominees, five, six, or seven guineas a Term, according to Instruction. For non-Nominees, six, seven, or eight guineas a Term. An entrance fee of £2 2s.; and £1 1s. a year for stationery. Arrangements will be made for pupils to dine on the premises. The Assistant-Masters will take boarders. Prospects may be obtained at the above address.

POTICHOMANIA, Artistic and Classic. LE KEUX'S designs for Etruscan Vases rendered Impenetrable by paint, by a new process. Perfect specimens of finished Greek and Etruscan vases. The Portland Vase, in glass, with handles and "registered." To be had (wholesale only) at HUTTON and CO.'s, 6, Newgate-street, London; and retailed by all shops where Potichomania articles are kept. New designs from Paris every week.

POTICHOMANIA.—This agreeable Pastime TAUGHT in a few Lessons, by a LADY, at the FOREIGN DEPOT, 8, Clarence-street, Pall-mall, where the choicest and cheapest collection of designs, vases, and colours can be had. Ladies will find this Establishment the most convenient in London, as private rooms have been expressly opened for teaching the new art, which must be shown and learnt to ensure success.

POTICHOMANIA.—For Presents. Boxes containing a pair of vases, about eight inches in height; all the necessary materials of the best quality, and instructions for this interesting art, are securely packed and forwarded, on receipt of a post-office order, or stamps, for 10s. 6d. London: JABEZ BARNARD, 30, Oxford-street (opposite John-street), London. The Trade is safe.

POTICHOMANIA.—J. BARNARD respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen practising this beautiful Art, to his novel DESIGNS IN GLASSSES, comprising Vases of various shapes, Fruit Stand, Flower Baskets, and other articles adapted for the imitation of every description of China.

PAPERS of the best and most novel patterns in great variety. Printed in PORCELAIN COLOURS, engraved and impregnated, dry rapidly, and are extremely hard, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per square. British Vases, and every other Art Article, 1s. 6d. with the Art Printed Instructions, 1s. 6d. Jabez Barnard, Manufacturing and Importer, 339, Oxford-street (opposite John-street), London. The Trade is safe.

POTICHOMANIA.—Messrs. A. MARION and CO. have a Large Assortment of GOLD-HIPS, VASES, in every shape and size, with or without Handles; and a great variety of other articles in glass, plain or with handles, for ladies, gentlemen, and vases of the best quality. Vases of various descriptions, and the newest designs, gold ornaments, and flowers ready cut, and other materials. A complete index-album, 6s., postage free. Varnished wood boxes, with materials, from 12s. upwards. French tissue-papers for making flowers. Papered Marion, 152, Regent-street. Wholesale and retail.

TO CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS. A new and elegant Illustrated Book. Sent free for Two Postage stamps to any part of the World.—DEWDNEY, Hair Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen of all stations, or any part of the Kingdom, that his beautifully made, and elegantly mounted in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—DeWdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

THE ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinarily small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely painless, and to all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of glass, colour, or the skin, it is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that could possibly be desired.—33, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

COAL DEPARTMENT, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway.—The present price of coals brought from Lord Ward's Collieries by this Company are—Double-brooched house coal, 2s. 6d. per ton; large steam coal, 1s. per ton. Delivered within five miles of the Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway Offices, 29, Great George-street, Westminster.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE FAMILY FRIEND.—A Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science. Price 2d. Monthly. Post free, 3d. Recommended by 400 newspaper Reviews. Office: 158, Fleet-street, London.

PICTURES of OLDEN MANNERS. For an ample account of that quaint favourite THE CUSHION DANCE. See THE FAMILY FRIEND, price 2d., Monthly. Now ready.

MEMOIRS of MY YOUTH. A most interesting Account of M. Arago. Also EDUCATION in ANCIENT GREECE. See THE FAMILY FRIEND, price 2d., Monthly. Now ready.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING. Extremely Instructive. Should be read by everyone. Also THE ART OF EATING. See THE FAMILY FRIEND. Price 2d., Monthly. Now ready.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND. For Original Receipts in Practical Cookery, for DOMESTIC HINTS and REMEDIES. See THE FAMILY FRIEND. Price 2d., Monthly. Now ready.

THE WORLD of FASHION for APRIL. Price 1s., contains five steel-plate Engravings, beautifully engraved and coloured; one full-sized pattern of the Europic jacket-body; with elaborate description of all the novelties for spring. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., London.

TOWNSEND'S PARISIAN COSTUMES for APRIL, price 1s., contains all the Spring Novelties, viz.—five Plates of Fashions, splendidly engraved and coloured; one cut-out paper model; and eight pages of letter-press. London: PIPER, STEVENSON, and SPENCE, Paternoster-row.

LE FOLLET for APRIL contains:—A Plate of Bridal and Ball Costume. A Plate of Morning and Visiting Dress. A Plate of Walking Dresses. A Plate of Bonnets, Caps, Lingerie, &c. La Mode, from the French. "A Golden Rule," by le Sears Lancaster; "Diego the Toreador," and other original contributions. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, 2s. Office, 8, Argyle-place, Regent-street; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; Kent and Co.; and all Booksellers.

CURIOSITIES of LONDON. Now Ready, in a closely-printed Volume of 800 pages, price 1s., with a Portrait of the Author, from a painting by T. J. Sturtevant.

CURIOSITIES of LONDON; Exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Metropolis, with nearly Fifty Years' Personal Recollections. By JOHN TEMBS, F.S.A.

"This book will form a very useful resource for reference on countless topics of interest and curiosity. . . . We bear our cordial testimony especially to the many curious articles of much historical and statistical importance, which are here assembled, for the first time, in a work of this class. Mr. Timbs has devoted especial pains to the description of the museums, libraries, exhibitions, and other objects of present curiosity."—Gentlemen's Magazine, March, 1855.

DAVID BOOCHE, 86, Fleet-street.

CURIOSITIES of LONDON. Second Edition, price 2s., or bound in Silk, 3s. 6d.

A Brief Account of the battles of the ALMA, BALACLAVA, and INKERMAN. With Biographies of the Killed, a List of the Wounded, and a Chronology of the War. By JAMES GIBSON, late of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and the Public Record Office.—EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, in One Volume, post 8vo, price 5s.

MODERN JESUITISM; or, the Movements and Vicissitudes of the Jesuit in Russia, France, England, and other parts. By DR. MICHELSEN, Author of "England since the Accession of Queen Victoria," &c., &c. London: DAFTON and CO., 58, Holborn-hill; and all Booksellers.

This day published, facs 8vo, pp. 570, price 5s. 6d.

LIBER CANTABRIGIENSIS.—An Account of the Aids offered to Poor Students, and the rewards conferred on Successful Students, in the University of Cambridge; to which is prefixed a collection of Maxims, Aphorisms, &c., designed for the use of learners. By ROBERT POTTS, M.A., Trinity College.

JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand, London.

Just Published.—ADMINISTRATION of the ADMIRALTY. Price 6d.; post free, 8d.

OPINIONS of the late Right Honourable Sir GEORGE COCKBURN, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, on the NECESSITY of REMODELLING the ADMIRALTY BOARD. Reprinted from the Times of the 1st and 2nd February, 1855.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing-cross.

Just published.

POTICHOMANIA; or, the Art of Decorating Glass in Imitation of every description of China. Instructions for the most approved Process, with the best Method of Gilding Edges, &c. Postage free for four stamps.—London: J. BAIRD, 339, Oxford-street, where every material for the art may be obtained.

This day published, facs 8vo, pp. 570, price 5s. 6d.

LIBER CANTABRIGIENSIS.—An Account of the Aids offered to Poor Students, and the rewards conferred on Successful Students, in the University of Cambridge; to which is prefixed a collection of Maxims, Aphorisms, &c., designed for the use of learners. By ROBERT POTTS, M.A., Trinity College.

JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand, London.

Just Published.—ADMINISTRATION of the ADMIRALTY. Price 6d.; post free, 8d.

POTICHOMANIA; or, the Art of Decorating Glass in Imitation of every description of China. Instructions for the most approved Process, with the best Method of Gilding Edges, &c. Postage free for four stamps.—London: J. BAIRD, 339, Oxford-street, where every material for the art may be obtained.

This day published, facs 8vo, pp. 570, price 5s. 6d.

POTICHOMANIA. By MRS. WARREN. SIX DESIGNS for Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Etruscan, Dresden, and Nérès Vases. With full Instructions for the Art; by which method all disappointment in the result is avoided. Also, Directions for Gilding, Bronzing, &c. Price 6d. Plain, 6d. Coloured. London: SIMPKIN and CO.; ACKERMANN; HODLTON and CO.; and all Booksellers; Berlin houses, and shops where Potichomania articles are sold.

Just published.

POTICHOMANIA. By MRS. WARREN. SIX DESIGNS for Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Etruscan, Dresden, and Nérès Vases. With full Instructions for the Art; by which method all disappointment in the result is avoided. Also, Directions for Gilding, Bronzing, &c. Price 6d. Plain, 6d. Coloured. London: SIMPKIN and CO.; ACKERMANN; HODLTON and CO.; and all Booksellers; Berlin houses, and shops where Potichomania articles are sold.

Just published.

GUILLAUME TELL.—Overture and Airs in this favourite Opera (piano solo) are in THE PIANISTA, NO. 181, for April, price 2s. Also Fifty other Operas, 2s. each. Post free 30 stamps, or 3 Nos. 7s. 6d. GAY and CO., 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row. Catalogues gratis.

THE ROYAL PICTURES in the ART-JOURNAL.—The Engravings from the Royal Galleries in the April Part are—Udine, painted by D. Macielle, R.A.; and First Love, painted by J. Jenkins. The Sculpture is—Love Reviving Life from the figure by Finelli.

The principal Literary Contents are—Medieval Brick-work, by Rev. E. L. Cutts; Illustrated: The National Institution Exhibition; British Artists—F. Goodall, A.R.A.; Illustrated; Sir Robert Strange; British Industries—Coal and Iron, by Professor Hunt; The Bernal Collection; Museum of Ornamental Art, illustrated; Marmon; Illustrated; Albert Durer, his Works, &c., by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.; Illustrated; Preparations for the Paris Exhibition; Picture Forgeries, &c., &c.; Virtue, 2s.; and Virtue, 2s. 6d. Paternoster-row.

MATERIALS for ALL the DESIGNS THAT APPEAR in THE FAMILY FRIEND, with all the Cottons and Threads of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., Bear's Head Cotton Manufacturers, Derby, can be obtained by Mrs. PULLAN, 126, Albany-street, Regent's-park. Ladies applying as above will ensure sufficient materials for any design.

Post-free, 1s.

PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD-DESIGNS. By C. M. DICK, Practical Phrenologist, 23, Newman-street, Oxford-street. The relative sizes of organs taken (



THE RAILWAY WORKS AT BALACLAVA, BY NIGHT.

THE BALACLAVA RAILWAY.

ONE of the recent accounts received from Balaklava opens thus:—"The navy, his barrow, and pick-axe, are in possession, and he is 'master of the situation.' The noise of 'blasts' in the rock, the ring of hammers, the roll of the train, the varying din of labour, sound all around the harbour. The railway has crept up the hill, about three miles outside the town, and two engines have been dragged up to the top of the greatest elevation which the engineers will have to surmount, and will speedily be at work moving the drum to drag up the heavy trains laden with shot, and shell, and provisions."

Another account states:—"The progress which this tramway is making is perfectly marvellous. It is now progressing at the rate of a quarter of a mile per day, including all the delays which arise from bridging small streams, levelling and filling up inequalities, &c. Half the men are employed in laying down the rails and sleepers during the day, and the remainder work all night in boxing up with earth and stones the spaces left between each sleeper. As an instance of the rapidity with which the work proceeds, a pile-driving machine was landed one evening, and carried piecemeal up to where it was necessary to sink piles for a stout wooden bridge across a small, but very muddy stream, which runs into the harbour. The machine was erected early the following morning, and before that

evening the piles were all driven, the machine removed, the bridge finished, and the rails laid down for the space of 100 yards beyond."

A Correspondent in the Royal Artillery, who writes from the "Balaklava Lines," has enabled us to present the accompanying Scene of the Railway operations by night.

THE SAILORS' BATTERY.

THE Sketches which our Artist has given of the Sailors' Battery do not give the impression of much working going forward; but, as they were taken some weeks ago, before the weather had improved, we may reasonably conclude that the men whom he has represented as so very much at ease, have had to bestir themselves somewhat more actively since he was in the trenches. The sailors in the Crimea seem to have got through the winter much more easily than the regular troops; partly, no doubt, from their having been pretty well seasoned to a life of hardship and privation:—

As to Jack (says a recent letter from the Camp) he is as happy as he will allow himself to be, and as healthy, barring a little touch of scurvy now and then, as he can wish; but it must be remembered that he has had no advanced trenches, no harassing incessant labour to enfeeble him, and that he has been

most successful in his adaptation of stray horseflesh to Camp purposes; in addition to which he has had a peculiar commissariat, and has had the supplies of the fleet to rely upon. It is a little out of place, perhaps, to tell a story here about the extraordinary notion Jack has imbibed concerning the ownership of chattels, and the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, but I may not have a better chance hereafter. A mild young officer went up the other day to the sailors' camp, which he heard was a very good place to purchase a horse, and on his arrival picked out a likely man, who was gravely chewing the cud of meditation and tobacco, beside the suspension-bridge formed of the staves of casks which leads across the ravine to their quarters. "Can you tell me where I can get a good horse to buy, my man?" "Well, sir, you see as how our chaps ain't come in yet, and we don't know what we may have this evening, if your honour could wait." "Then you haven't got anything to sell now?" "Ah! how I does wish your honour had a comed up yesterday, we had five regular good 'uns—harras some on 'em was, but they was all bought up by a specklator from Ballyclava." "So they're all gone?" "All, your honour. But (with his face brightening up suddenly), if you should happen to want a sporting out-and-out dromeydairey I've got one as I can let you have cheap;" and as he spoke, Jack pointed in great triumph to the melancholy-looking quadruped, which he had "moored stem and stern," as he expressed it, to the ground, and was much disappointed when he found there was no chance of a sale in that line.



REAR OF NO. 2 SAILORS' BATTERY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.



H.M. LIGHT-DRAUGHT SCREW TENDERS (GUN-BOATS).—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE SAILORS' HOME.

visit to Portsmouth Dockyard on the 19th inst., for the purpose of inspecting the new Royal yacht, and also to pay a visit to the Sailors' Home in that town. The Royal visitors landed from the Queen's barge at the north landing-stairs of the steam-basin where a guard of honour com-

posed of 100 men of the South Lincoln Militia, were drawn up. His Royal Highness was received at the gangway of the *Victoria and Albert* by Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy, and Captain Denman, with whom Prince Albert made a minute survey of



VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE SAILORS' HOME, PORTSMOUTH.



GREY'S ISLAND, SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN.



DUNN'S ISLAND, SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the yacht. The Royal visitors then proceeded through the Admiralty-house and the Commander-in-Chief's private gate to the Sailors' Home, in Queen-street, where they were received by the Board of Directors, and were escorted over the establishment by Captain Gambier, Admiral Austen, Lord George Lennox, and Commander Johnstone, the Superintendent. After spending half-an-hour in going over the institution, seeing the men at mess, and making himself acquainted with the details, Prince Albert and his friends left. His Royal Highness, before leaving, expressed to Captain Gambier how much he was pleased with all he had seen and heard, and his hope that the Home would extend its usefulness rapidly. Prince Albert and the Prince of Leiningen, on leaving Portsmouth, went on board the *Fairy* steamer, in which the Queen was. On their way home to Osborne they passed through the fleet.

The following letter has since been received by the Chairman of the Directors of the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home, from Colone the Hon. G. B. Phipps:-

Osborne March 19, 1855.

Sir.—I have received the commands of the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince to inform you, that, feeling deeply the importance of the present time, when so many seamen are employed in her Majesty's service, of providing a much larger extent of accommodation in the Portsmouth Sailors' Home than at present exists, it is the intention of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to contribute a joint donation of £300 towards the expense of the present proposed increase of available room.

I am further directed to inform you, that, in the event of so considerable a sum being collected as to give an early prospect of your being able to make use of the next house belonging to the establishment, for the purpose of affording a still larger number of seamen a clean, safe, and respectable lodging, when on shore, her Majesty would be willing, in addition, to give £200 more, to ensure so desirable a result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Captain Gambier, R.N.

C. B. PHIPPS.

H.M.'S LIGHT-DRAUGHT SCREW GUN-BOAT TENDERS.

SEVERAL of these vessels, built at Northfleet, Deptford, and elsewhere, for tenders to ships of heavy draught of water, are now being fast completed for sea, and some have already joined the fleet at Spithead: their draught of water being about six feet they will be enabled to go into water unapproachable by the vessels they accompany. In length they are about 105 feet, and are propelled by engines of 60-horse power, and have for their armament two of Lancaster's long-range guns. Each of her Majesty's ships having one of these gun-boats attached as tender is to bear on her books thirty-three supernumeraries for service in such tender, which is to have the following complement:—1 lieutenant or mate, 1 gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, 3 assistant engineers, 1 leading stoker, 12 seamen, A.B.'s, or ordinary, 2 boys of first and second-class respectively, and 4 privates of the Royal Marines.

They are smart-looking little vessels, and their performances have given the greatest satisfaction. They reflect the greatest credit on all engaged in their design and construction.

NEW ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

We have been favoured by Captain Hyde, of the Royal Mail Steam-ship *Aryo*, with the accompanying Views of two recently-discovered Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, reported at Melbourne, by Captain Rees of the ship *Lindulen Castle*; Captain Ilattan, of the ship *Earl of Eglington*; and Captain Attene, of the ship *Herald of the Morning*, who states as follows:—"On the 3rd instant (December) I discovered an Island, and sounded in 73 fathoms on black sand, a harbour, then about ten miles distant, good to view, but exposed to westerly winds. On the next day (the 4th) a small island, distant from the large one about ten miles, and a steep rock about a mile from it. The large island about forty miles, and the small about nine miles long. I had good observations when close to, and sailing along two sides of the Island. I give the middle of the large Island lat. 53° 10' south, lon. 74° 36' east; longitudes deduced from chronometers which, leaving the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th Nov., and making this port on the 1st Dec., were found to be correct."

GEOLOGICAL WONDER IN GREAT NAMAQUALAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

37, Adderley-street, Cape Town, Jan., 1855.

In No. 704 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which has just reached this place, I perceive a Sketch and notice of a "Geological Wonder" in New South Wales, which has been described by your Correspondent there as "the top of a cliff, covered with globular pieces of grey granite scattered loosely about, and also fixed fast in the throats of fissures;" and, as I lately met with a similar and equally remarkable formation in this country, some account of the same may interest your numerous readers.

In June and July last I travelled a considerable distance along the banks of the Garep or Orange River, in Namaqualand, for the purpose of discovering and securing sites for a Copper Mining Company in this town, and during that journey passed through perhaps every known, and many unknown, varieties of geological formation. On one occasion, when about one hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and within eighty yards of its banks, we were astonished to find the road strewn with smooth, well-formed balls, of various dimensions, but mostly of the size of a large cricket-ball, but more perfectly formed, and smoother on the surface: these were easily broken, consisting not of granite but of greenish tint. In the immediate vicinity of this place is a peculiar formation of red sandstone, consisting of large blocks, which appear to have been upheaved and disturbed from their original horizontal position, and now resemble well-formed arches or bridges. The low sandy hills on which the balls were found do not exceed half a mile in breadth; the character of the country (seaward) then changes, no red sandstone being found, but a jumble of hills composed of reddish slate, trap, ridges of very white and pink quartz, and siliceous formations of various hues. Between two ranges of these hills is a wide and exceedingly sterile plain, perfectly free from undulations; and the greater part of this is strewn with natural tiles of beautiful form and workmanship: these are invariably smooth on the lower surface; vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness: presenting on the upper part various patterns, arising, it would seem, from crystallisation; but having rather the appearance of having been run into moulds. When the first sample was picked up we imagined it to be a piece of argil, being of the same colour and thickness; but, on examining this and other pieces attentively, the protuberances were found to be more regular and artistic than in the case of argil, and affording greater variety of form.

The weather being exceedingly hot, and food and forage unobtainable in these parts when our party passed through, we could afford no time for searching after good specimens. The largest found was about eighteen inches long by six broad.

I remain, &c., J. T. POCOCK.

THE KADIKOI RESTAURANT.—Mr. Oppenheim's store in the sailors' camp at Kadikoi is now opened, and supplied with all campaigning necessities and luxuries; and next to it, though separate from the establishment, is a *restaurant*, where a "moderate dinner may be had at a moderate price"—of course in the Crimean sense of these terms. But certainly it is a great step in advance that a dinner or breakfast may be had for money, and better and for less money than was formerly charged by the transport captains in the harbour of Balaklava, many of whom converted their ships into hotels—and gave breakfasts, consisting of tea, with biscuit and salt pork, and dinners of bad soup, pork, preserved potatoes, and jam pie, for the very moderate sum of 10s. per diem. It is impossible to use the fitting terms in describing the greed of the majority of our transport captains, and the unfair advantages they have at all times taken of the necessities of the army, to such an extent that the advent of two Maltese and Ionian traders was hailed as a piece of good fortune. That the transports, the whole of whose space and carrying power has been hired by Government, take up passengers and goods indiscriminately, I have already mentioned, but I forgot to mention that they frequently refuse to convey, or find very bad accommodation for, passengers or private goods sent on board by order of the authorities of Constantinople, and that they charge outrageously for freight, thereby doing their best to raise the price of goods at Balaklava. Thus, for instance, I know that the purser of the *Sydney* steamer charged a merchant £5 per ton for the conveyance of his goods from Stamboul to Balaklava.—*Letter from Balaklava, March 5.*

CATCHING A TARTAR.—About three this afternoon there was a splendid bit of manœuvring. A Russian officer, accompanied by a dragoon, determined to steal off our vidette. They came quietly towards the hill, upon the summit of which stood one faithful soldier. In order to avoid all suspicion, the two innocent strangers allowed their horses a gentle gallop—always, of course, in direction of their prey. All seemed to promise well; but, unfortunately for the bold Don Quixote and his Sancho Panza, their movements were being closely watched by a very small cavalry picket, and just as the vidette's hill was about to be mounted, out darted three or four of our dragoons. Speedily the heads of the Russian horses were turned, and Russian spurs applied by Russian heels, but the stride of British steeds was too much for the now abrightened enemy, and in a few moments the daring pair were marched into Balaklava as prisoners—a Tartar, had not a vidette, had been caught. An eyewitness told me that the whole thing was as pretty a sight as he ever saw, and intensely exciting.—*Letter from Balaklava, March 5.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SARDINIAN TREATY.

The Message from the Crown respecting the convention concluded with Sardinia was taken into consideration.

The Earl of CLARENDON recapitulated the heads of the treaty, and pointed out the advantages which it secured to the Allied Powers in carrying on the war against Russia. The King of Sardinia had acted in perfectly good faith, and had joined the Western Alliance without reserve or delay as soon as the proposition was made to him. Sardinia intended to pay her full share in carrying on the war, but her finances were not at present in a condition to bear the strain of the immediate outlay, and it was therefore proposed that advances, by way of loan, should be made to her by this country. British vessels were already on their way to transport the 15,000 troops to the Crimea.

The Earl of HARDWICKE and the Earl of SHAFESBURY congratulated the country upon the arrangement, and paid compliments to Sardinia for the enlightened and liberal policy she had adopted in this and in other matters.

The Address in answer to the Queen's Message was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir C. WOOD, in replying to Mr. Sandars, stated that an effectual blockade of all ports in the Baltic and White Sea would be established as soon as the ice had broken up.

THE SARDINIAN TREATY.

The House having resolved itself into Committee, in order to consider the Royal Message respecting the Sardinian Treaty,

Lord PALMERSTON moved an Address in answer to the Crown; and, after briefly recapitulating the terms of the convention, went on to explain the advantages which he anticipated to arise from it both to the Allies, in carrying on the war with Russia, and to Sardinia itself, by bringing that country into cordial union with the great Powers of Europe.

A resolution sanctioning the conclusion of the treaty, and authorising the advance of money to Sardinia under the terms specified therein, was put from the chair.

Mr. DISRAELI would not assume the responsibility of opposing the resolution proposed to them, but wished to warn the House of the gravity of the proceeding. Financial operations at home, he declared, had lately assumed the character of loans in disguise, and the advance now to be granted to Sardinia might turn out to be a subsidy in disguise. Expressing his fear that the transaction would serve as the precedent for a wholesale system of subsidies, he nevertheless admitted the value of the co-operation which Sardinia promised to afford us, that assistance being rendered more especially important by the neglect and want of foresight of the Home Government.

Lord PALMERSTON would not permit Mr. Disraeli to confound a loan with a subsidy, and replied to the charges he had urged against the Government of want of foresight.

Mr. EVELYN DENISON regretted the course taken by Mr. Disraeli, and the expressions he had made use of in giving effect to his opinions. Mr. Denison regarded the transaction as honourable to all parties, and hoped the free Government of Sardinia would long flourish.

Mr. BRIGHT remarked that such loans were generally "shuffled" out of as often as opportunity presented. With regard to the security, he would have liked it all the better had it not been accompanied with 15,000 men. Sardinia had no interest whatever in the struggle in which England and France were engaged; and it was one of the great misfortunes of the existing war that it led to endeavours to induce other countries to embark into it—the larger States by coaxing, and the smaller by bullying.

Mr. BOWYER had no high opinion of the financial resources of Sardinia, and had little expectation of the loan being repaid.

Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that it was satisfactory to find that, although different views of the proposal had been expressed, not a word had been spoken which tended to give a false impression of the feeling which existed in this country towards Sardinia. Adverting to Mr. Bowyer's "insinuations and imputations," Mr. Gladstone put the question, "Has Sardinia ever broken any of her financial engagements?" She had not. He believed that the loan was a *bond-side* loan, and that Sardinia would honourably fulfil her engagements. With regard to subsidies, he agreed in the opinion that they ought to be narrowly watched.

Mr. ADDERLEY impressed upon the House the necessity of guarding against subsidies, and advised the Government to use all diligence in developing the military resources of our own country.

Mr. KINNAIRD expressed his high admiration of Sardinia, and referred with regret to the effect which the language made use of by Mr. Disraeli and his party, in reference to those who might enlist under the Foreign Enlistment Act had produced upon the minds of foreigners.

Mr. DISRAELI, being able, while the House was in Committee, to make two speeches on one question, took advantage of that circumstance to repeat his censure of the convention with Sardinia, extending his strictures to the general war policy of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to this second attack by another vindication of the treaty and the Ministry.

Mr. WALPOLE thought Mr. Disraeli had done good service in drawing forth explanations on the subject of the projected loan.

Mr. J. BALL spoke in defence of the financial condition of Sardinia.

Mr. COBDEN doubted very much whether Sardinia had consulted her best interests in entering upon this war. Why should not Austria have been called upon to fire the first shot? He was very much surprised that the advance should have been proposed at a time when negotiations for peace were going on so hopefully. A week must decide the question of peace or war. Would it not be well, therefore, to take that contingency into account as regarded the present vote?

In answer to Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord PALMERSTON said, that if peace should be concluded before the loan was expended in the military preparations of Sardinia, the payment of the balance would become matter of arrangement.

NEWSPAPER-STAMP DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, petitions were presented by Mr. Cowan, from inhabitants and from letterpress printers of Edinburgh, praying the House to repeal all restrictions on newspapers, and to admit all printed matter to postage at the rate of 1d. for four ounces; by Sir J. V. Shelley, from Westminster, and other parts of the metropolis, and by Mr. G. Hudson, from booksellers and newspaper proprietors at Sunderland, to the same effect; by Mr. M. Gibson, from the proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, praying that the bill may be passed, and stating that very great inconvenience and injury would arise to newspaper proprietors if the settlement of the question was delayed; also from the proprietors of the West Cornwall Gazette, in favour of the bill introduced by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; also a petition signed by Messrs. Longman and Co., and all the principal book-sellers, publishers, and musical publishers in Paternoster-row, praying that printed matter may be admitted to postage at the rate of 1d. for four ounces.

On the question that the Newspaper-stamp Duties Bill be read a second time, Mr. DEEDES moved, as an amendment, that the motion be postponed till after the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made the Financial Statement. In addition to financial considerations, Mr. Deedes urged objections to the proposed relaxations. The moment was extremely inopportune for deciding so important a question; and his belief was that, if the people of this country were polled, their opinion would be in opposition to the Ministerial proposal.

Sir E. B. LYTTON could not consent to argue the question upon the narrow basis of money. Many years ago he had proposed the abolition of the taxes on knowledge, including the newspaper-stamp, and nothing had occurred since to induce him to alter his opinion. A great increase had taken place in the intelligence of the people; and how had that arisen? Just because a great increase had taken place in the number of cheap publications. Those who formerly entertained a fear of the results of cheap literature ought now to take courage, and support the proposed measure. He hoped the House would separate the principle of the bill from the details. The latter would have to be carefully considered in Committee; and on that point he would say that a simple and efficient law of copyright should be devised. It was a mistake to say that newspapers formed public opinion; it was the public who gave the tone to the newspapers. The principle of the proposed measure was this—that you ought not, in a free country, to lay a tax on the expression of political opinion, or upon the diffusion of information upon public affairs. As long as such a tax existed, no man, be his talent and character what they may, could establish a journal for the expression of his views without a capital unfairly enhanced by the amount of the tax. One effect of the emancipation of the press would be to induce persons to throw off the veil which now concealed them, and to write under their own name. With regard to the corrupting influence of a corrupt press, it was worthy of remark that the bad influence reached the higher classes first; and, reasoning upon this fact, Sir Edward's belief was that any inflammatory catchpenny which may be established in consequence of the removal of the newspaper-stamp, would not last six months. He entreated the Conservatives to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of giving Conservative opinions the chance of reaching the eye of the working-classes. He knew of no Conservative organ which reached them at present.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed himself to the state of the law, showing that it was in such a state as to render one of two courses absolutely necessary—the repeal of the present law, or the enforcement of the penalties on that class of periodicals which had been exempted for many years. He did not think that a law of copyright would be necessary; but, if unprincipled parties should steal the matter from the morning papers in order to bring out their publications at a somewhat later hour, it would become the duty of Parliament, if juries failed to convict, to pass a more stringent law of copyright than now existed.

Sir F. BARING maintained that the financial objection to the measure

—namely, the loss of £200,000 of revenue without a substitute being named—had not been satisfactorily answered. No sufficient case had been made out to justify the loss of so much revenue.

Mr. PACKE supported the amendment.

Mr. MALL disclaimed all the fears entertained by certain newspaper proprietors of the effects likely to arise from the success of the proposed measure. In these fears he could see nothing but the lingering element of Protection. He would, as a newspaper proprietor himself, wash his hands of all such selfishness.

Mr. DRUMMOND had the misfortune to hold opinions different from those which prevailed on both sides of the House. Instead of being the glory of England, he believed the press in its present state to be one of its greatest curses. It was the base adulmentation of a power which it could not resist. After all, the press was nothing more than a mercantile speculation—a mere instrument for making gain by the manufacture and sale of political gossip.

Mr. DUFFY, as a newspaper proprietor, was prepared to support the bill.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER could not consider the question as mainly or principally a fiscal question. In introducing his bill he meant to give effect to the resolution passed last Session on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson. That resolution was passed in the full knowledge that a great war expenditure had to be met by increased taxation. If the House be prepared to recede from its resolution, let it do so by rejecting the second reading of the bill, and not by a side-wind, like that proposed in the amendment. Advertising to the fears entertained by the London and provincial press of the effects of this measure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer considered that they originated in imagination. With regard to the financial part of the question, he could state that Government were prepared to provide ample for the expenditure of the year, and to make allowance for the estimated loss to arise from the repeal of the newspaper stamp. Government were also prepared to propose a reduction in the rate of postage for printed matter.

Mr. DISRAELI, after advertizing to the difficulty in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find himself if he attempted to carry into effect every abstract resolution which might be adopted by the House, stated that he would support the amendment. No course could be more rational, under existing circumstances, than to delay decision till the Ministerial projects were before the House.

Lord PALMERSTON advertized to a peculiarity connected with the resolution passed by the House. It was carried without dissent. The law must be relaxed or altered. As it now stands, it is a scandal. For himself, he neither apprehended injury to the existing newspapers nor the creation of a class of low and bad publications as the result of the relaxation. He hoped the House would not be led astray by the insidious amendment. Whoever voted for that amendment, voted against the bill. Upon that point let there be no mistake.

At a quarter after twelve o'clock the division was taken. For the second reading, 215; against it, 161: majority for the second reading, 54.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE (the Lord Chamberlain) brought up and read to their Lordships her Majesty's gracious answer to the Address from the House in reference to the treaty with Sardinia.

The Militia (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Secretary of War.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE SEBASTOP

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Colonel LINDSAY and Colonel NORTH also opposed the motion. Mr. W. WILLIAMS urged the necessity of a total change in the present system, declaring that the public would never be satisfied until all barbers to promotion from the ranks had been removed.

After some remarks from Colonel KNOX, Mr. LAING insisted on the advantages of throwing the career open to talent and merit in the military profession.

Lord LOVAIN defended the British Army, and the system by which it is organised.

Lord SEYMOUR followed, with some additional remarks in vindication of the military status quo.

Mr. LOWE remarked that our Army promotion was regulated by three systems—of purchase, seniority, and favour—all of which had their good and their evil qualities; but, unfortunately, in the British service, were all in turn adopted in the wrong place and on erroneous principles.

Colonel DUNNIN having spoken in opposition to the motion,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the proposed changes in the system were urged in the interest of the private soldiers and the regimental officers, the very departments of the Army which at present were most efficient, and whose members evinced the most admirable courage and capacity. Eulogising the performances of the Army during the pending war, he argued that while such were the results of an existing system, there was no true ground for abolishing it. Promotion by purchase might be indefensible in the abstract, but had for generations been rooted in the military organisation, could not now be superseded without much expense and disturbance, and offered many counterbalancing advantages in practical working. The reward of merit was admirable in principle, but in execution inevitably degenerated into promotion by favour. Advertising to the motion before the House, the noble Lord declared that he saw no utility in appointing the Select Committee; and, on the constitutional question, apprehended the adoption of such a step would involve the House in something approaching to a usurpation of the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. RICH denounced the continuance in the military profession of a system which would be stigmatised as sinony in the Church, corruption in the Government, and venality on the Bench.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN briefly supported the motion.

Major REED replied, consenting to omit from the subjects to be investigated by his proposed Committee the promotion for merit and long service.

On the motion thus modified a division took place, when there appeared—Ayes, 70; Noes, 104; majority against the motion, 34.

The Friendly Societies' Bill was committed pro forma, in order to its being reprinted with the amendments.

The report from the Committee on the Royal reply respecting the treaty with Sardinia was brought up, and agreed to.

The report from the Committee of Supply having been brought up,

Mr. MACARTNEY complained of the rapidity with which the votes on the Estimates had been hurried through the House at a late hour on the previous evening.

Mr. WILSON defended his conduct on the occasion, on the plea of necessity. The whole Civil Service must have stood still if the votes had not been duly passed before the end of the month.

Some further conversation took place; after which the report was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time, by a majority of 56, after a long discussion.

The Union of Bencles Bill, moved by Mr. Frewen, and supported by Mr. Spooner and Mr. R. Phillimore, was thrown out, on a second reading, by a majority of 82.

The Ecclesiastical Property (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Vacating of Seats in Parliament Bill was thrown out, on the second reading, by a majority of 4.

The Convention with Sardinia Bill was, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

(Continued on page 298.)

PEPPING THE RUSSIAN STEAMERS.—On the morning of Tuesday the 6th inst., one of our new batteries on the right opened fire against two Russian vessels lying at the upper part of the harbour. This battery so close to the edge of the cliff, that a stone could be cast from it into the water below, without much difficulty, was traced out some time ago by Major Gordon, R.E., but had remained masked until the date mentioned. The chief objects against which its fire was to be directed were, a paddle-wheel steamer constantly employed in transporting troops and stores across the harbour, and another steamer armed with a heavy mortar, which has been a source of annoyance by its facility of changing its position and obtaining shelter under the points of land which project from the southern shore. On Monday evening these two vessels were seen to be lying out from the land, east of the entrance to Careening Bay, about one third of the distance across the harbour to the north side. They were calculated to be about 1600 or 1700 yards from the battery in question, and within range of several of the guns with which the work was armed, as well as the shells of a mortar battery connected with it. The form of the battery would only admit of a limited number of its guns being brought to bear upon the steamers. Shortly before day broke—before the hulls of the vessels themselves were visible—a slight curl of smoke from one of them showed that they had not quitted their position. The fire at once commenced. It was not possible for some time to perceive with any accuracy where the shot fell; but when the mist had cleared away, and the nearer of the two vessels became visible, it was evident that she had been struck. There seemed to be no doubt, judging from the abortive efforts which were observed to set it in motion, that the paddle-wheel looking towards the battery had been injured. In spite of all endeavours to get steam up, thirty-five minutes elapsed before the vessels had quitted their berth, and during this time above sixty rounds of shot and shell were fired against them. It was calculated that eight or ten of these at least had been effective. The nearer steamer was seemingly warped off, and, as she disappeared round a projecting point to the westward of her former anchorage, it was for some time supposed that she had sunk. This supposition was chiefly caused by the sudden appearance in the course of her track of two boats crowded with sailors; but subsequently she was seen passing the entrance to Careening Bay, with masts and sides considerably damaged by the fire to which she had been exposed, but still floating on toward the Dockyard. A very short time was permitted, after the battery had been unmasked and the fire opened against the ships, before the Russian guns in turn opened their fire against the new work. A constant discharge was kept up from the two batteries near the west Inkerman lighthouse, from the battery on the edge of White Cliff, and from the work westward of the entrance to Careening Bay; but, whether the guns were badly served, or whatever might be the cause, they failed altogether either in damaging our work or injuring any one within it. *Letter from the Camp.*

AMUSEMENTS AT EUPATORIA.—The time is beginning to hang heavily enough upon everybody's hands, except those engaged at the fortifications, which will now very soon be completed, and will make Eupatoria not simply an intrenched camp, but a fortress which can only be taken by a regular siege. Troops and artillery still continue to arrive from Varna and Baltschik in large numbers; the weather is passably fine, and the disembarkation goes on swimmingly. The north winds which prevail come sweeping over the steppe from Perekop, laden with frost and snow, and cause a good deal of suffering; but, as the roadstead is sheltered from them, the sea is calm as a mill-pond. When it shifts to the west or south, we pay for the warmth by a huge surf and heavy swell, which retards or puts a stop altogether to all work at the quay. The pier has now become the general rendezvous of all the Europeans in the place, who repair thither every morning for breakfast on horseback, smoke, and exchange or retail the various rumours that are afloat, and make comments thereupon; I am persuaded that the majority go away almost coinciding with David's opinion, that all men are liars, as the love of the marvellous and improbable seems to be developed here to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of the human mind. This sort of diet over, the greater number wend their way to their quarters, take up their position in front of a stove upon a three-legged chair, and try to work themselves into the belief that they are sitting before a fire; or stretch themselves full length upon an aged sofa, once the property of some Russian, who is doubtless devoting us to the infernal gods at Odessa or Perekop, and occupy themselves in gazing at the ceiling or whiffing paper cigarettes. In the whole town there are perhaps eight or nine French novels, which have long ago gone the rounds; and, in the absence of all other material food, the reading world is obliged to fall back upon *récits*. In the stories of a few Greeks, who pillaged the houses after the flight of the inhabitants, and now retail them to us at enormous prices, great numbers of Russian books are to be found, mixed up with pots, pans, looking-glasses, and portraits of generals all covered with stripes and stars; but the majority seem to be dictionaries and manuals of arithmetic. Reading being, therefore, a luxury not easily to be had, writing is the only intellectual employment which remains; but one is restrained from indulging in this by the scarcity of ink and paper. Those who, like myself, are so fortunate as to live on the sea-shore, have an untiring resource in looking out of the window at the ships, speculating which steamer it is that last came in, what vessel she towed, when she will go away, whether she has cheese, or butter, or hay, to sell on board; what the signals are about; fancying the wind being favourable, that they hear firing at Sebastopol; or, if of a sentimental turn of mind, wondering "What the wild waves are saying," as they lie on their beds at night-fall, listening to their eternal roar as they break on the strand; and guessing how all this fortifying, and marching, and embarking and disembarking, and cannonading and warring will end; and whether they will ever get quit or clear of the territories of his Majesty the Czar, and sleep quiet nights under the safeguard of a policeman, in no fear whatever of being attacked, assaulted, shelled, peppered with Minie rifle balls and 24-pound shot before morning. But the waves go on roaring as loudly as if saying thus—and I am persuaded would reply to any one skilful in getting talk out of them—that it would be a long while yet, and that a vast number of those who pour on shore every day will never more return.—*Letter from Eupatoria, March 4.*

The value of the exports of the United States for 1854 is given at £204,680 dollars; of which £38,625,570 was gold. Compared with 1853, the increase in the exports is £15,000,000 dollars; of which California contributed £6,000,000 dollars.

The French Government, having estimated the value of the articles which will be deposited at the Exhibition at ten millions of francs, has effected an insurance for that amount, at a fixed price, with power to add to the sum. The buildings of the Exhibition Palace have also been insured with several companies for twelve millions, and the Pavillon des Beaux Arts for one million.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Bacon on Tuesday last, by visiting his studio in Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, and inspecting his model for the statue of Mendelssohn.

The *New York Herald* notices the production of a blue rose at Paris, by artificial crossings; and also of a green rose in North Carolina.

A return to Parliament shows a great increase in the importation of guano. In 1852 the importation was 129,889 tons; in 1853, 123,166; and last year, 235,111 tons.

The number of Piedmontese troops ordered to proceed to the Crimea has been raised from 15,000 to 17,000.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed until further orders.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna announces that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the European Condition, and that the treaty was signed at Paris on the 21st.

The Earl of Carlisle has issued instructions to the Comptroller of his Household to see that every sick and wounded soldier, arriving in Dublin from the Crimea, shall be provided with a bed, breakfast, dinner, and tea, at his Excellency's expense.

The Danish Volksthing has refused the second reading of a bill to cover the sum of 58,000 dollars spent last year without authority by the Minister of War and Marine.

Eight wagons filled with Chinese articles intended for the Universal Exhibition have been sent from Haar to Paris.

Lynch law prevails more than ever in California: twenty offenders were lately hanged there without any legal trial.

Her Majesty Commissioners of Emigration have given notice that they require two ships to convey emigrants to Adelaide and Geelong, to be ready to embark them between the 10th and 15th May next.

Letters from Zurich state that a very active Socialist propaganda has been going on of late in that Canton, and that the number of adherents to the doctrines of Fourier is every day increasing.

The coal-owners at Wigan have determined on giving notice to their colliers of a reduction of wages, in consequence of the decreased demand for coal, amounting to £10 per cent, and a reduction of employment to four days per week.

The French Government has treated for the conveyance to Cayenne of 300 free African labourers.

The looking-glass manufactory of St. Gobain, has cast and polished for the Universal Exhibition, a mirror, eighteen metres (21½ yards) square.

All the Russian prisoners who are so wounded as to be incapable of bearing arms, are to be sent from Constantinople and Toulon to Odessa, without any conditions, and at the expense of France.

The greatest work yet accomplished in Victoria is the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, opened on the 12th of September. This, the first line in the colonies, is about four miles long. The entire distance is nearly level.

The large bell of the tower of Ivan-Velik, in the Kremlin, at Moscow, fell to the ground at the moment when the ceremony of swearing allegiance and fidelity to the new Emperor was going on, and by its fall crushed nearly a hundred persons.

Letters from Athens announce the discovery of antique statuary, or fragments of sculpture, recently brought to light by excavations at Argos, on the site of the Temple of Juno. These precious remains of ancient art have been recovered by the Greek Government.

The number of bankrupts in Berne in the last three years has amounted to 4235, of whom only about 600 have been rehabilitated.

The works for the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne are nearly completed; but extensive plantations of shrubs are now being made in the southern island, and in the avenue which leads from Mont-Beau to the village of Boulogne.

The Queen has been pleased to excuse the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, from all attendance at Court, until the family mourning for the late Lord Frederick Leveson Gower shall have expired.

The King and Queen of Prussia returned on the 19th inst. to the Château of Charlottenbourg from Dresden.

The Count de Chambord left Trieste on the 17th, with the Duke de Lévis, on his return to Venice.

The Earl of Carlisle arrived in town on Monday night from Yorkshire. After a brief stay in London, His Excellency returns to Ireland, where, upon the 11th of April, he will make his public entry into the Irish capital.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 14th announces the arrival at the Russian capital of the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael from the Crimea.

The King of Prussia is said to have charged his brother, Prince Charles, whom he dispatched to St. Petersburg, to present the condolence of the Court of Berlin, to be also the bearer of pacific counsels.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant returned on the 10th to Alexandria, from their excursion up the Nile. Their Royal Highnesses were to set out in a day or two for Damietta.

Prince Albert of Saxony left Turin on the 16th, having paid a visit of condolence to his sister, the Duchess of Genoa.

Lord Dundonald has announced his intention to communicate to the Emperor of the French the means not only to spare the remnant of the French army, but to ensure that of France, by the speedy destruction of the defences of Sébastopol.

The Archduchess Mary-Dorothy, mother of the Duchess de Brabant, is seriously ill in Pesth.

The anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund is announced for May the 22nd, with the Bishop of Oxford in the chair.

King Victor Emmanuel will proceed to Genoa in a few days, to be present at the embarkation of the Sardinian troops for the Crimea.

Professor Simpson of Edinburgh, has been requested by Lord Panmure to provide the medical officers requisite for the formation of another civil hospital in the East.

The French Emperor has recently extended his clemency to a great number of soldiers undergoing punishment, either of imprisonment or of hard labour. Of these men, 239 have received a free pardon, and 156 a commutation of punishment.

In the Camp before Sébastopol the Welsh Fusiliers gave a large dinner party to celebrate St. David's-day.

M. Thiers and General Changarnier persist in denying the truth of M. Veron's statement (backed by M. Morin) as to their complicity in a plot for the violent dissolution of the National Assembly. Changarnier's letter is indignant and positive.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson urges his countrymen to purchase the freedom of every slave in the Republic. No tax, he thinks, would be more cheerfully paid, though the sum exceeds 2,000,000,000 dollars.

M. Soulé has declined the invitation of the Cuban Junta to a public demonstration in his honour.

An Imperial ukase of the 7th appoints the Grand Duke Constantine to the head of the Ministry of Marine and at the same time to the command of the fleet, as Grand Admiral.

When Mr. Thackeray finishes his "Newcomes," he will go to America with a new set of lectures.

General De Marmora is to be placed in the same position as Omer Pacha. He will exercise an independent command, and have a seat in the Council of War, but be bound by decisions of the majority of the council.

Mr. Ewart has obtained leave to bring in a bill to promote the establishment of free public libraries and museums in Ireland.

Baron Tecco has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia for the conclusion of the military convention with Turkey, necessary by the sending of the Sardinian troops to the Crimea.

Alboni, after an absence of five years, is again to return to England. She engaged to be married to Mr. George Alboni, in the months of April and May. The marriage is to be celebrated in Italy.

Baron von Lieven had his farewell audience of the Emperor of Austria on the 18th, and was to leave on the 20th.

Mahomet Bey, Mysore, is to be in Athens, in April, to receive a pension of £1000 a year, and to reside at Beyrouth.

An exhibition has been opened in Dublin, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. It contains several valuable works of art, and some interesting relics of the war.

Two slight undulatory shocks of earthquake were felt at Remo (Piedmont) on the 16th. They were both preceded by a loud rumbling subterranean noise.

From the present time to the 15th of April, between 5000 and 6000 horses and mules are expected at Marseilles for the East.



VICTOR-EMMANUEL II, KING OF SARDINIA.—FROM A PICTURE BY L. W. DESANGES.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

THE vicissitudes through which the Kings of the House of Savoy have passed, even during the last half-century, have invested their history with a degree of romance not common among the minor European Sovereigns. After a long period of dynastic struggle and domestic turbulence, the kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia has at length fallen under the sway of a Monarch who falls not short of any Italian Prince in patriotism, but who sees the advantage which a system of Constitutional Government, well administered, gives to a country over theories of Democratic liberty, or of Absolutism, or of Nationality. By taking a bold initiative in the great dispute now agitating Europe, the present King of Sardinia has raised his State to a higher rank than that enjoyed by any secondary kingdom. While Bavaria, for instance, is either paralysed by Russian influence, or absorbed in the general self-seeking policy of the minor States of Germany, Sardinia rises to the position so inexplicably abandoned by Prussia; and, by her declaration of war, and her magnificent contingent, acquires a right to share in the honours and advantages which may fall to the lot of the Belligerent Powers at the close of the struggle. Although the King of Sardinia has the aid of wise and accomplished Ministers, there cannot be a doubt that much of the prosperity and growing importance of his kingdom is due to himself; and that his personal character is destined to exercise no inconsiderable influence on the affairs of his country—perhaps on those of Italy.

Victor-Emmanuel-Marie-Albert-Eugene-Ferdinand-Thomas, King of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Savoy-Carignan, was born on the 14th of March, 1820, and became at once the Prince Royal, with the title of Duke of Savoy. Carefully trained for the responsible duties he was afterwards to fulfil, his talents and amiable qualities endeared him to his father's subjects. Although well versed in the art of war—as far as the usual routine education of a soldier could give him that knowledge—he also early developed a taste for pursuits of a more peaceful order; and in him art, science, and literature have ever found a patron. When he had attained his twenty-second year he married the Archduchess Adelaide, the second daughter of the Archduke Renier of Austria, whose rule in Lombardy had so much contributed to soften the rigour of the Austrian sway. At the period of their marriage this Princess was two-and-twenty years of age; and it is only within these few weeks that he has been deprived of her, in her three-and-thirtieth year.

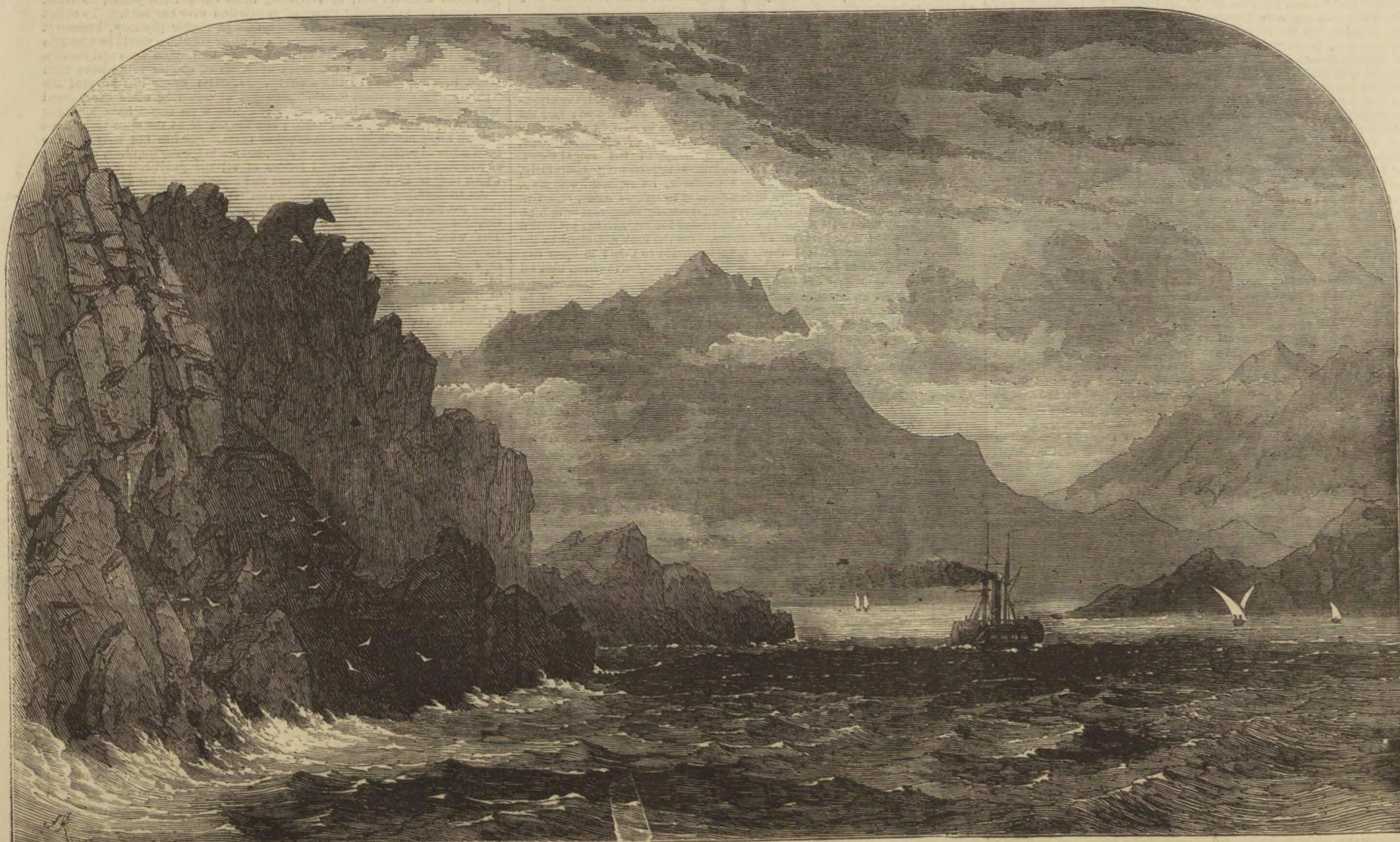
When the French Revolution of 1848 sounded the tocsin to the Democracy of Italy, the young Duke of Savoy was called to the defence of his father's interests. He was then scarcely twenty-eight years old, and already he was looked up to as the hope of the country. Sardinia was at that time placed in a position of peculiar difficulty, between the revolutionary excitement of the Italians

on the one hand, which extended to the Sardinian people, and the permanent interests of the Monarchy—indeed, of the State—which demanded that Austria should not be provoked to an international war. The Duke of Savoy became a prominent actor in the military operations which were forced upon his father, Charles Albert, by the madness of the revolutionary portion of his subjects, and his fear of for ever alienating the affections of the Italian people. At the opening of the campaign of 1849 the Duke commanded the Sardinian reserve at Vercelli. On the 23rd of March he attacked Radetsky and the Austrians at Morlava. He was driven back; and, on the 24th of the same month Radetsky, in his turn, advanced between Malava and Novara. Then took place the fatal and decisive battle of Novara, wherein the Sardinian army was defeated. The Duke of Savoy, with his division, was driven back to Bielle at the foot of the Alps, when an armistice was concluded between him and Radetsky. Austria well knew the circumstances under which the King of Sardinia had been in a manner forced into the war, however much his own dynastic ambition might have been furthered by its success. The Duke of Savoy, therefore, did not find in Radetsky so hard a negotiator as he might have expected; and the armistice was concluded on terms by no means degrading to Sardinia. Nevertheless, the pseudo-patriotism of the people had been wrought to such a pitch of exaltation, that the Throne was endangered from the reaction created by defeat. Charles-Albert, therefore, abdicated in favour of the Duke of Savoy, now Victor-Emmanuel II., who immediately ascended the throne.

At the very outset of his reign he had to contend with domestic faction. A new Ministry was formed, which met the Chamber; but the fanatical partisans of Italian nationality were very strong and very violent. With the Austrians at their gates they refused to sanction the armistice. A rebellion broke out at Genoa on the receipt of the news of Novara and its consequences; nor was it put down till General de la Marmora (the same who is Chief of the new contingent) had marched on that city at the head of a strong body of troops. The violence of the opposition in the Chamber compelled the King to dissolve the Parliament—an act which he accompanied by a manifesto, in which he declared to the nation his determination to adhere, as King of Sardinia, to the engagements he had contracted as Duke of Savoy. A new Parliament showed more sense than its predecessor, and the Crown was no longer menaced with the same species of disgrace. Since that epoch, however, the King has had to contend with difficulties of another kind. In all States where party spirit runs high, the excesses of the one side invariably produce counter-excesses on the other. In this way the troubles that had been commenced by the revolutionists were continued by the reactionists. A great struggle has been maintained by Sardinia against ultra-montan-



THE LATE QUEEN OF SARDINIA.—FROM A PAINTING BY L. W. DESANGES.



THE BEAR ROCK, MADDALENA STRAITS, SARDINIA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ism; but it has been satisfactory to the admirers of Constitutional Government to see how well that system has weathered the storm in Sardinia.

The conduct of the King of Sardinia with reference to the present war demands the admiration of Europe. While greater Monarchs have held aloof or have played a game of cajolery, the King of Sardinia has braved the anger of Russia by a declaration of war, by a treaty with the Allies, and by furnishing a splendid and compact army to the common cause. The ancient possessions of the Genoese are the actual subjects of contention in the Crimea; and if the same people of the present day should play a distinguished part on the scene of the conquests and colonisations of their ancestors, the world may yet see the "greatest difficulty" of the question disposed of by a conjunction of the revised claims of Sardinia with military successes.

The accompanying Portrait is engraved from a gallery picture painted by Mr. L. W. Desanges, for which his Majesty sat to the painter.

The King of Sardinia ascended the throne on the 24th of March, 1849. His lately-deceased Queen bore him several children. The public will remember that but recently this Monarch was afflicted with a quick succession of domestic calamities. The Queen Dowager, the Queen, and the King's younger brother, the Duke of Genoa, all died in quick succession. It is seldom that a Royal race is so stricken. In this case the calamity was the more severe, as the family were united in the bonds of strong affection.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SARDINIA.

The late Queen Adelaide of Sardinia—whose memoir and premature death we narrated in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 27, was, in the female line, a daughter as well as a consort of the Royal Sardinian race. Her mother, the Princess Maria Elizabeth, the wife of her father, the late Archduke Renier, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, was sole sister of the gallant Sardinian Monarch Charles Albert. Of the six children of the widowed Archduchess Maria Elizabeth, Queen Adelaide was the only daughter. In consequence, her loss is almost as keenly and irreparably felt by her own family as by her Royal husband Victor Emmanuel and his infant children. The recent numerous deaths in the Royal house of Sardinia are of the more moment when it is considered that this line should especially flourish, as Sardinia is the only Italian State still governed by the male representatives of its ancient hereditary Sovereigns.

The accompanying Portrait of the late Queen is from a picture painted by Mr. L. W. Desanges.

THE BEAR ROCK, MADDALENA STRAIT.

The north coast of Sardinia is broken up into a straggling cluster of islands, or island rocks, called the Madelines, between which and the mainland is a narrow and tortuous passage, called the Passage of the Madalena, which is frequently taken advantage of in the voyage between Marseilles and Malta, in preference to the wider but somewhat longer route through the Strait of Bonifacio. Fine weather and daylight, however, are necessary to warrant the adoption of this course, as the way is narrow, the turnings abrupt, the currents capricious and insidious, and the coast on either side a succession of frowning rocks.

When our Correspondent made this *trajet* some months ago, he could not but admire the careful conduct of the officers and crew in the navigation of the good old steamer *Scamandre*. The three principal officers formed a council of war on the bridge; two men were at the wheel, and a mate was stationed midway to ensure prompt and accurate attention to the word of command. Dinner was put off an hour on the occasion; we may safely say that that day none ate with the less appetite and zest because the passage of the Madalena was behind instead of before them. During the passage, in spite of a slight lurking consciousness of possible danger, or of the serious results which would attend the slightest accident or hitch in the working of the ship, the mind was wrapt in admiration of the magnificent wildness of the scenery—ever changing in its aspect—which met the eye on every side. High towering ridges of solid stone, beetling crags in every variety of fantastic form—dark mysterious caverns receding here and there—all arid, bleak, and desolate, save occasionally a solitary fisherman's cabin, or a penal prison station for political offenders. One of the most striking objects is the representation of a bear in the natural rock, crowning the extremity of a small gulf on the Sardinian coast, called "Le Port de l'Ours." Our Artist took a sketch of his ursine eminence, from which our Engraving is taken.

THE THEATRES.

RETROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

The close of the winter season is this year marked with circumstances of special significance, and its progress has been also distinguished with incidents of remarkable character. On the whole it commenced well. In some respects its opening in Michaelmas was like the beginning of a new cycle. The determination expressed by the management of the MARYLEBONE Theatre to try its fortune with three new and original five-act dramas was in itself noteworthy. The pledge, it must be confessed, was nobly carried out. All the ventures were successfully produced—"Videna," "Love and Loyalty," and "Leon, the Iron Mask," all received the approbation of respectable audiences, and were found worthy by the press of laudatory criticism. Nothing but the locality of the theatre stood in the way of author or manager, touching the remuneration to be expected: in reputation the highest possible result was achieved. But ultimately there were circumstances connected with the war and the weather which injuriously affected all the theatres alike. The Christmas pantomimes were no longer good for the first six weeks of the year, and symptoms of decline were consequently perceptible, not only at the suburban, but at the central theatres.

One of the boldest experiments of the season was the magnificent production of "Pericles," at SADLER'S WELLS; and, up to the middle of December, the expectations of the company were responded to by the public. Indeed, the success was remarkable. But the severity of the winter became too trying even for the attractions of so splendid a spectacle, notwithstanding the many fine scenes, the much poetry, and the excellent acting, by which the series of picturesque illustrations was accompanied. The pressure of the times had soon to be added to that of the weather, and the conductors wisely resolved on a premature termination of the season.

That the decline to which we have alluded was not owing to any distaste in the public for the higher drama was clear from the circumstance that Mr. Charles Kean was enabled to produce, with uncommon success, a version of M. C. Delavigne's "Louis XI," and to add greatly to his reputation as an actor by his impersonation of the hero. The legitimate drama was welcomed back to the boards by the best friends of that gentleman with laudable eagerness; and his *Hamlet* recalled associations with the most palmy days of histrionic art, and went far to afford an example of the excellence of the past. We believe and trust that the public have so well encouraged these highly commendable performances, that the management of the PRINCESS' theatre will be justified in continuing, after Easter, in the same path, and thus prepare the way for the systematic production of the national drama in its highest forms, both revived and original.

The taste of the people for the stern beauties of our old drama has been as strangely as strongly manifested by the eastward tendency of the starring system. The engagement of Miss Glyn at the STANDARD theatre, Shoreditch, shows it in a new and striking light. This lady's list of parts is peculiar, and pertaining to plays seldom acted, and at most times deemed indeed unactable. Such for instance as Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"—a tragedy dealing with such historic and ideal sublimities that its full merits can only be appreciated by the classic and poetic minded. From SADLER'S WELLS, however, even this work has travelled into the east, under the auspices of the able actress who personates the heroine, and commanded breathless attention from a miscellaneous audience, more numerous than at any other theatre in the metropolis.

We can only attribute the ultimate failure of Mr. C. Mathews' conduct of the LYCEUM to his neglect of this tendency. It has been long clear to us that this theatre, notwithstanding his admirable acting, could not be supported by the light pieces which held exclusive possession of his stage. The interest of most of them besides was alien to the spirit of English domestic life, and too obviously betrayed their foreign origin. Whoever shall hereafter take the Lyceum must provide more satisfactory food for the educated public of the day. The favourable situation of this edifice should command the best company and best drama of the land; and would enable a competent management to do more than ever was attempted by the patent theatres in the most prosperous eras. But we are told that the rent is excessive. This is an evil difficult of immediate cure; nevertheless, it must yield, however late, to the necessity of justice—which, like truth, always prevails in the end.

THE STANDARD.—On Saturday was revived the stern old Webster tragedy of horror, "The Duchess of Malfi." The acting of Miss Glyn, in the part of the gay-hearted though suffering heroine, still preserves its distinguishing excellence, and was warmly received and appreciated by a

crowded audience. An alteration is made in the echo-scene in the last act. The spirit of the murdered *Duchess* is made to appear in the light which irradiates the grove, and gradually to vanish as *Antonio* persists in his fatal determination to revisit *Amalfi*. This seems to us to be an improvement, and certainly rendered the situation more effective. Mr. Marston was strong in the *Duke*; the passionate passages were forcibly presented, and his lycanthropy at the end even fearfully portrayed. The performers were recalled at the fall of the curtain; and the play, over terrible as it is, may be considered to be fairly planted.

LITERATURE.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.
By W. MASSEY, M.P. Vol. I. Parker and Son.

The times of George III. are now fairly within the province of history, and a good history of them becomes a desideratum. Commencing nearly a century ago, more than the full term of a generation has elapsed since the close of a reign of unprecedented duration, crowded with memorable events. The actors who took part in the heats and struggles of that time have now passed from the scene: the animosities of party have been forgotten, and a troublous and transitional state of affairs has given place to a more defined and rational system of Government. Moreover, it so happens that we, in 1855, are in possession of better information on the history of that period, particularly the earlier part of it, than our ancestors who were contemporaries of the events themselves. The movements of State policy and party intrigue which Parliamentary jealousy rigorously concealed, and which the "ordinary channels of information" failed to detect and expose, have since been revealed, in more or less extent, by the posthumous publication of diaries and papers kept by the men who were the chief agents in those transactions. Mr. Massey, in the work now undertaken (and which he proposes extending to four volumes) has abundantly availed himself of all these sources of information, in addition to the common stock handed down from the day; and has treated them with impartiality, candour, and discrimination.

The important influence of this period upon the interests of the country, whether considered in its internal or external policy, it is impossible to overrate. In the course of this reign the balance of constitutional power within the State was brought to something like adjustment; whilst abroad a series of wars occurred, which generally conferred honour upon our arms, and extended the sphere of our authority and our means of wealth. Moreover, in science and the useful arts, discoveries and inventions were made which have thrown into the shade, and rendered, as it were, obsolete the acquirements of the older world, and opened up entirely new fields of production. Mr. Massey, in framing the plan of his History, has had to select a portion only from a vast mass of materials; and he has done so with a view rather to the elucidation of what concerns the progress of society and its institutions; the manners of its various orders, the Court, the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the labouring people, than the details of battles, and other "collateral topics," which he considers "to possess only a temporary interest; to illustrate no moral nor political truth, or to have left no trace in the institutions of the country or in the manners of its inhabitants."

The early years of George the Third's reign were marked by circumstances which suggest a resemblance to things of our own day—Ministerial uncertainty in the midst of portentous emergencies; abroad, war on the Continent and in the American colonies; at home, the settlement of the Regency Bill and the East India Government Bill, and the fiercely-contested questions involving the liberty of the press, the privileges of Parliament, and the limits of the Royal prerogative—all these matters had to be treated by a succession of Ministers of weak and divided counsels. No doubt, this weakness in the executive, and many disasters to which it led, were mainly attributable to the individual conduct of the King, under favour of circumstances which can never occur again. Finding himself the first monarch since the Revolution in undisputed tenure of the throne, he resolved to free himself from the trammels of the powerful Whig party by which that throne had hitherto been sustained against the assaults and machinations of the Jacobite faction; uniting now in loyalty towards himself men of all parties, he resolved to break the power of all, by playing one off against the other, with a view eventually, there is too much reason to apprehend, of establishing a monopoly of irresponsible power in his own hands. Upon this point Mr. Massey says:—

But instead of inviting to his service able and eminent men, without reference to the obsolete banners under which they had been ranged, the course which his Majesty pursued made it sufficiently plain that his idea of suppressing party distinctions meant no more than the suppression of that great constitutional party whose leading principle it was to restrain monarchical power. Even this design was not hopeless, had it been attempted with caution and tact. The nation was disgusted with party, which for the last twenty years had made an unprincipled struggle for place and power. The Whigs had no hold on public favour; they were considered, not without justice, as a proud and selfish aristocracy; and George III. might have calculated on popular sympathy in shaking off the irksome domination of a few great families which had oppressed his predecessors, if he had not outraged popular prejudices by the means which he employed. A combination of two characters most odious to the English taste—a minion and a Scot (the Earl of Bute)—was set up as the favoured Minister whom the King delighted to honour.

In full remembrance and appreciation of the policy of Walpole, whose maxim was that every man had his price, the King determined not to place himself in the hands of a Minister, even one so useful and devoted as Walpole, but to conduct the business of corruption himself. Hence the constant battling between a mercenary Parliament and an ignorant and discontented people out of doors, and between the Ministerial, the Opposition, and the "Court" parties within the walls of Parliament; and the constant intrigues which the King did not disdain to resort to, to undermine the authority now of his own Ministers, now of opposite leaders, whose confidence he had gained in the privacy of the Royal closet. Having got rid of Pitt, with circumstances approaching contumely, at the very outset of his reign, he afterwards, on repeated occasions, went to humiliating extremities to induce him to resume office, and free him from a minister (Grenville) who was personally disagreeable to him. On the first occasion Pitt refused; on the second the negotiation proceeded to a certain point with promise of success. On the first summons to the Palace, Pitt with his usual ostentation, "was carried to Court in open day through the streets of London, in his well-known gouty arm-chair, that all the world might know what was going forward."

Grenville found his ominous chair set down at Buckingham House when he went there, as usual, to transact business. After waiting two hours he was ushered into the closet. The King was agitated, but he made no mention of the important visitor who had just left him. Grenville complained and remonstrated in his usual tiresome manner, until the King cut him short, wishing him "good morrow," in a significant manner. Grenville retired with the impression that his fate was sealed.

After acceding, in all appearance, to the arrangements proposed by Pitt; and after having in several and separate interviews played off Pitt against Grenville, and Grenville against Pitt, the youthful monarch, brought what the author terms "a shameful scene of dissimulation" to a close, "by declaring that his honour could not admit of Mr. Pitt's propositions." The Duke of Bedford was then brought in to give strength to the Grenville Ministry; and, having thus succeeded in propping up the Administration, the King "proceeded, by a further breach of confidence, to impair Pitt's means of opposition. His Majesty condescended, either personally or through some sure channel of communication, to inform every gentleman whose pretensions to employment had been interdicted by Pitt of the slight which had been put upon him, and even to insinuate the ill-will of that statesman towards individuals of whom he had said little or nothing." Pitt was duly made acquainted with this conduct, but was too magnanimous and too loyal to resent it: he merely stated to his informant "that his Majesty's statement of what had passed in the closet relative to the proscriptions, as they were termed, was not strictly true." Lord Shelburne congratulated Pitt on the rupture of a negotiation "which carried through the whole of it such shocking marks of insincerity."

The King again quarrelled with Grenville about a clause in the Regency Bill; but while secretly plotting against his own Minister, dissembled his purpose until that measure had been carried in the shape he desired. What followed was in the highest degree unseemly:—

After the Regency Bill had received the Royal assent, the principal business of the session was disposed of, and Grenville came to take his Majesty's pleasure as to the prorogation of Parliament. The King, no longer thinking it necessary to preserve appearances with his Ministers, coldly answered that he would have Parliament adjourned for a fortnight. Grenville did not for a moment affect to misunderstand his Majesty's meaning. Time was required for making the new arrangements which were in progress of negotiation. Grenville refused at once to be a party to any such proceeding. He declared, in his usual style, that his Majesty wished him to do what would be disgraceful and dishonourable, in making him instrumental to a change in the Government without his advice or approbation. He went on in the same strain of insolence to tell the King that all the world knew

he had empowered the Duke of Cumberland to make offers to everybody from right hand to left; that these offers had been rejected; that there was but one voice on the subject; that all the world saw it was Lord Bute's doing, and contrary to the express declaration made to the Government when they took office; with more to the same purpose. The King as usual kept his temper. He merely said that Lord Bute was not concerned in his present purpose of changing his Ministry.

The negotiations for a new Ministry were still carried on for some days; "offers made to everybody from right hand to left;" and at length, on the 11th of May, the King applied to his Minister to adjourn the Parliament while the new arrangements which he contemplated were in progress; but Grenville positively refused to do so, saying "he would leave the duty to be performed by his successor. This was on Sunday, and on the same or the following day, the Ministers informed his Majesty that they should resign on the next Tuesday, whether the new Government was formed or not." But the King, finding himself disappointed in all quarters, was compelled to request his Ministers to retain office upon their own terms. The terms they imposed were hard ones; and, in some particulars, ungenerous and paltry. The King took his revenge by showing his aversion for his Ministers on every possible occasion, and especially by "disregarding their recommendation of candidates for preferment."

Matters could not last long in this state. At length the old borough-monger Newcastle was sent for, and under his auspices a new Administration was formed, at the head of which was placed the Marquis of Rockingham—a man of more experience on the Turf than in the Senate, insomuch that he was "incapable of making an exposition of any sort, even upon the plainest subject, in the House of Lords." A Ministry so weak could not be expected to stand in the face of the Colonial difficulties now every day becoming more serious; and Pitt, on being again appealed to, consented to take office, with a Peccary! and with the Duke of Grafton as his right-hand man. But the magic influence of the master-mind was gone; he showed want of tact in the attempt to form an Administration without regard to party considerations, having to deal with men whom party was everything. Abroad, too, the name of Chatham no longer inspired that respect for British counsels amongst foreign potentates, who in former days had been accustomed to bow and tremble before that of Pitt. This discouraging fact was soon manifested to him. His project for a grand alliance with the Northern Powers utterly failed as soon as broached. Frederick of Prussia—formerly the firm ally and admirer of "the great Commoner"—received the British representative, Sir Andrew Mitchell, very coldly when he came to talk of this matter; and the reason he alleged for doing so is remarkable, and worthy of being pondered over at a crisis like that now before us, when the cause of England, of Europe, and of peace, depends almost wholly upon our influence with foreign States.

The King put it off with many excuses, and when Mitchell pressed his Majesty for his real reasons, he *alleged the instability of English counsels, owing to the frequent changes of Administration*. He had confidence in Lord Chatham, but how was he to be assured that Chatham would remain in power, or that his policy would be preserved by his successors? It was not easy to answer this objection; Mitchell could only say that Chatham was high in favour both with the King and the people. The King, better informed, expressed his doubts even on these points.

The present volume takes us through a succession of political choppings and changes down to the year 1770, when the unscrupulous North, whose chief recommendation was that he had opposed every popular measure, formed a Ministry, entirely subservient to the Royal tastes.

Mr. Massey's tone is manly and dispassionate; his opinions are in conformity with constitutional principles; and, his style is terse, effective, and sometimes very graphic. Whilst he unsparingly exposes the system of corruption which prevailed in the boroughmongering times, and denounces every unconstitutional stretch of authority, he is no admirer of the demagogue, whose ignorant and empty scurrility he estimates at their true value. He expresses a qualified admiration of the hitherto vastly-overrated Junius; criticises the coarseness of his satire, his ignorance in important points of law and policy, and his style generally—observing, "Scattered up and down his works there are some fine passages and striking expressions; but on the whole they have ever appeared to me inflated, exaggerated, and tiresome;" an opinion in which we quite concur. If public men in our age have made some advance in morality, our public writers have certainly not retrograded either in honesty of purpose, pertinence of matter, or effectiveness of manner, since the days of Junius and Wilkes.

GLOSSARY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES, WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR COLLOQUIAL USE AND ILLUSTRATIONS FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS. To which are added the CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTY. By ANN ELIZABETH BAKER. Two volumes. J. Russell Smith.

Miss Baker has rightly apprehended the duties of a glossarist, which are not, as many people seem to think, comprised in a mere rescuing from oblivion words found in a particular locality and nowhere else. This very common but erroneous estimate is clearly a mistaking of the means for the end, and treating as a mere whim that which is really an endeavour to afford another help to history. We want, if possible, not merely to discover the speech and customs of our forefathers in a particular district; but, by following those curious footprints, to track the course of the different waves of population over our land. To object to the introduction of an archaism into a particular glossary, because it had already appeared in the glossaries of other counties, would be about as wise as to object to the record of a discovery of Roman urns and Samian paterae in a certain district, because hundreds of similar relics have been found in other parts of the country. If Miss Baker had adopted the "penny wise and pound foolish" principle of throwing aside every word which other glossarists had recorded, she would no doubt have kept her book within half its present limits; but she would, at the same time, have thrown away nearly all its ethnological value. She has not only had the good sense to retain many such words, but she helps the inquirer, by giving at the foot of each the initial letters of all the published Glossaries in which they occur, showing the extent and direction of their currency.

As illustrating and explaining obscure passages in our elder writers, the "Northamptonshire Glossary" will be found of infinite service. Miss Baker supplies more than one hint for the next edition of Shakespeare. The word "palm-tree" for example, occurring in "As You Like It," has been a choke-pear to the commentators. "Look here," says Rosalind, "what I found on a palm-tree." "A palm-tree in the forest of Arden," remarks Stevens, "is as much out of place as a lioness in the subsequent scene." Collier tries to get rid of the difficulty, by suggesting that Shakespeare may have written "plane-tree." Both the remark and the suggestion, observes Miss Baker, "might have been spared if those gentlemen had been aware that in the counties bordering on the Forest of Arden, the name of an exotic tree is transferred to an indigenous one." The *salsus caprea*, or goat willow, is popularly known as the "palm" in Northamptonshire, no doubt from having been used for the decoration of churches on Palm Sunday—its graceful yellow blossoms appearing at a time when few other trees have put forth a leaf, having won for it that distinction. Clare so calls it:—

Ye leaning palms that seem to look
Pleased o'er your image in the brook.

That Shakespeare included the willow in his forest scenery is certain, from another passage in the same play:—

West of this place, down in the neighbour bottom,
The rank of osiers by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place.

The customs and amusements of Northamptonshire, which are frequently noticed in these volumes, were identical with those of the neighbouring county of Warwick, and, in like manner, illustrate very clearly many passages in the great dramatist.

"Nine men's morris," and "the mazes in the wanton green," mentioned by Titania in that exquisitely poetical speech in which the Fairy Queen describes the calamities which result from the dissensions between herself and Oberon, are Northamptonshire games:—

The nine men's morris is filled up with mud,
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are indistinguishable.

The maze, or "Shepherds' Hay," "Shepherds' Race," "Shepherds' Ring," and "Shepherds' Run," as it is indifferently called, is a game, it seems enjoyed on the green at Boughton, celebrated for its fair, near Northampton, from time immemorial. "A greensward circle of considerable size (says Miss Baker) has been sunk about a foot below the surface of the green as far back as memory can trace. A mazy path, rather more than a foot in width, is formed within by a trench, three or four inches wide, cut on each side of it; and the trial of skill consists in running the maze from the outside to the small circle in the centre in a given time, without crossing the boundaries of the path."

Philology vindicates the gentility of many a word that has long laboured under the obloquy of being a mere vulgarism. The verb "learn," in the sense of "to teach," is commonly so considered. Yet its use in the double sense of conveying

Baker has also accumulated instances from the Common Prayer Book, from Chaucer, Drayton, and Shakspeare. Shakspeare, she observes, implies the identity of "teach" and "learn," by using them in the same sentence, apparently to vary the expression, "Unless you could teach me to forget a banished father, you must not learn me to remember any extraordinary pleasure" ("As You Like It," act 1, scene 2). Todd says, this sense is now perhaps obsolete; but Miss Baker states that it is still in common use in Northamptonshire, and quotes the following amusing epitaph on a village singing-master in the churchyard of the village of Harpole, near Northampton, dated 1729:—

He learned singing far and near,
Full twenty years and more;
But fatal death hath stopped his breath,
And he can learn no more.

His scholars all, that are behinde,
Singing he did unfold;
Exhorting all their God to minde
Before they turn to molde.

These instances are taken at random: the volumes abound in matter especially curious and illustrative. Miss Baker has pursued her task *con amore*, and the result of her painstaking is a valuable and interesting addition to the library of the philological student. The volumes are abundantly illustrated with quotations, among which the rural couplets of poor John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant poet very frequently occur. Miss Baker has been peculiarly fortunate in an authority so wholly unquestionable. The genius of that remarkable man pastured itself in places where innovation had not found its way, and no modern writer so abounds in localisms, with this additional advantage, that a mind so thoroughly poetical was sure to apply them so as to convey their strictest and intensest meaning. Many of the quotations, too, appear to be from MSS.; and we should infer that Miss Baker had had the privilege of a personal intercourse with the poet. She has also, we find, upon reference to her list of book authorities, had access to works of extreme rarity.

NEW MUSIC.

SIX VOCAL PIECES. The Poetry and Music by CHARLES MACKAY.
Published by Messrs. Boosey and Sons.

The words of these pieces are included in a volume of lyrical poems now in the press and on the eve of publication. They form an interesting specimen of the contents of the book.

It would be superfluous, at this time of day, to entertain the public, and especially the readers of this journal—in the columns of which so many of Dr. Mackay's pieces have first seen the light—with any lengthened eulogium on his genius as a lyrical poet. His writings are in the hands of all the world, and speak for themselves in a language which all the world understands and feels. Mackay is, in England, what Béranger has been, a little before him, in France—the *chansonnier par excellence*, the song-writer of the time. He speaks to the people in a language familiar to them, but purified and refined; he echoes their feelings, exalting and embellishing every thought, every sentiment, that is good, and beautiful, and noble. He cherishes the sweetest and holiest affections of domestic life, and the free and manly aspirations of the citizen, the patriot, and the lover of mankind. Hence it is that the verses of Mackay, though only of yesterday, have already become household words in the mouths of the people of England, as if they had descended by long tradition from a distant age. Versatility, too, is a feature of his genius. He has the rough energy of Ebenezer Elliot; while he has also, if not the voluptuous epicurism, the airy grace of Thomas Moore.

Like Moore also, Mackay is a musician; and we believe that no poet who was not in some degree a musician has ever written a good song. Henry Carey, Dibdin, Burns, Moore, wrote real songs, because their lines, in the act of formation, were associated with beautiful melodies; while the so-called songs of Scott, Campbell, and numberless other poets, are not songs at all: they are read with pleasure and only spoiled by singing, because their authors produced them without any musical associations. Mackay, in his song-writing, has always shown a delicate perception of melody; but it is only now that he has evinced the power of creating melody. The music of the vocal pieces before us, as well as the poetry, is his own; and it shows that he not only possesses the inventive faculty, but no small skill in the art of composition.

These vocal pieces are six in number—five songs and a glee for three voices. We cannot give an idea of their character in any way, so well as transcribing two of them; one of the songs and a glee:—

SONG.—"BELIEVE IF YOU CAN."
Hope cannot cheat us, or fortune betray;
Tempests ne'er scatter the blossoms in May;
The wild winds are constant by rule and by plan:—
Oh! believe me, believe me, believe if you can!

Young Love, who shows us his midsummer light,
Spreads the same halo o'er winter's dark night;
And Fame never dazzles to lure and trepan:—
Oh! believe me, believe me, believe if you can!

Friends of the sunshine endure in the storm,
Never they promise and fail to perform;
And the night ever ends as the morning began:—
Oh! believe me, believe me, believe if you can!

Words softly spoken no guile ever bore:
Peaches ne'er harbour a wasp at the core:
And the ground never slipp'd under high-reaching man:—
Oh! believe me, believe me, believe if you can!

Seas undeciful, calm smiling at morn:
Wreck not ere midnight the sailor forlorn:
And gold makes a bridge ev'ry evil to span:—
Oh! believe me, believe me, believe if you can!

GLEE FOR THREE VOICES.

What joy attends the fisher's life!
Blow, winds, blow!
The fisher and his faithful wife:
Row, boys, row!

He drives no plough on stubborn land,
His fields are ready to his hand:

No nipping frosts his orchards fear,

He has his autumn all the year:

Yeo! heave, ho!

The husbandman has rent to pay,

Blow, winds, blow!

And seed to purchase every day,

Row, boys, row!

But he who farms the rolling deeps,

Though never sowing, always reaps,

The ocean fields are fair and free,

There are no rent-days on the sea:

Yeo! heave, ho!

Then joy attend the fisher's life!

Blow, winds, blow!

The fisher and his faithful wife!

Row, boys, row!

May fav'ring breezes fill his sail,

His teeming harvest never fail;

And, from his cottage on the strand,

Come forth defenders of our land:

Yeo! heave, ho!

Verces such as these are essentially musical. You feel, in reading them, that they are made to be sung, and that the completeness of their effect demands appropriate melody. No melodies can be more appropriate than those which the author of the poetry has himself contributed. They are exceedingly tuneful, and in every instance echo with truth and fidelity and sense and feeling of the words. They are faultless in all the technical requisites of the art—in regularity of rhythm, symmetry of form, sweetness, and variety of expression; and (what is of the greatest moment) they admit of the clear and emphatic utterance of every syllable. The arrangement of the vocal parts in the glee, and the simple but elegant pianoforte accompaniments, are skilful and musicianlike; and these compositions cannot fail to give great pleasure to every lover of genuine English song.

NAPIERS' PATENT BULLET-COMPRESSING MACHINE.

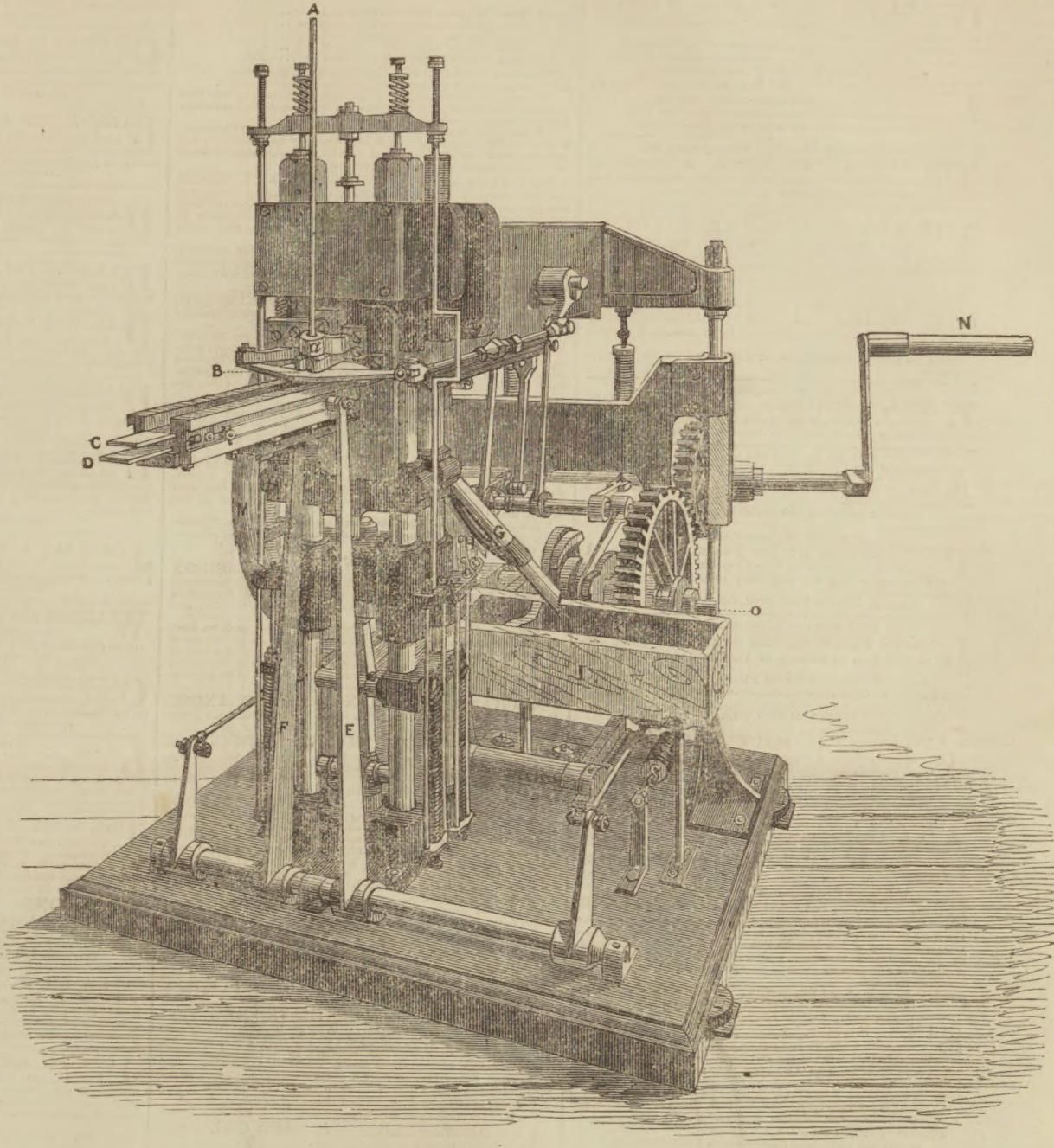
Not many years ago the sphere was, as by common consent, regarded to be the best form of bullet; and whether for musket or rifle smooth or grooved bore, the ball of lead monopolised every barrel. Perhaps the simplicity of the sphere forbade ordinary minds to seek further; it seems to have been adopted as a matter of course. However, science and experiment, hand in hand, have realised the fact that air offers less resistance to a more pointed projectile. As in ships of late years, the lines have increased in fineness, the old round, blunt bow being supplanted by the sharp cutwater of the present day, which like a fine wedge divides the wave with ease, and the vessel ploughs on her way at railhead speed, so has the bullet elongated to a cone, with slightly-rounded point, and the result is a much longer range and greater accuracy.

The use of the conical bullet is necessarily confined to the rifled

barrel—that is, to those barrels which have not smooth bores, but a number of small grooves passing from end to end having a spiral direction to the extent of about one-third of a turn round the bore in their length. A portion of the lead forming the bullet being forced into these grooves, either by the shock of the explosion, or by other means, according to the particular class of bullet used, the spiral character of the grooves imparts to the bullet a rotating motion on its axis as it passes along the barrel in its flight; it makes one-third of a turn in its passage to the mouth of the barrel, and so continues to spin until arrived at its destination. Without this spinning action the conical bullet would be of no value, as it is thus kept in its true direction point foremost. There are many varieties of the conical bullet, and various plans adopted to cause the lead to enter the grooves of the barrel, whereby to obtain the spinning motion. Each foreign Power which has adopted the conical bullet has its own approved form, but we believe all agree in the propriety of leaving the hinder end of the bullet cylindrical, and grooving this portion with two or three deep recesses at right angles, to the axis of the ball, so as to form an appearance of so many rings. It is found that the action of the air upon these rings tends to retard the back end of the bullet, and so assists in preserving it point foremost in the same manner as the feather attached to the shaft of an arrow. Different opinions have, however, arisen in this country as to the value of these rings, perhaps from the difficulty of forming them perfectly, for by the common process of casting, the bullet is turned out so irregular in form, unequal in density; and the rings, which should present a cutting edge so rounded and incomplete, that, in practice, the value of the idea has been lost. If the feather preserves the direction of the arrow—which is unquestioned—it appears to us most reasonable that the same principle applied to the bullet should have the same effect; but, destroy the

balance of the arrow, by displacing the feather on one side—leave the bird as it were with one wing—and you have the same effect or defect as is inseparable from cast bullets, the edges of the rings not being all round alike. The weight of evidence is, however, as we think it should be, in favour of the use of bullets with rings, or, which is the same thing, with "cannelures," the French term for the grooves—our own Government only having dispensed with them while they are considered of great value by all the Continental Powers. Our opinion is that the question can alone be set at rest by a course of experiments with perfectly-formed bullets of each kind; but there have been many serious difficulties in the way of obtaining the necessary material, namely, perfect bullets of the required forms. The old process of casting has been found imperfect, and must be discarded, and in its place compression must be employed. This principle was introduced into the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by Mr. Napier, and has been employed for the last sixteen years in the manufacture of the spherical ball, and belted rifle-ball; but, upon the adoption of the elongated bullet, after the Minié plan, new machinery became necessary, which was arranged and most successfully carried out by Mr. John Anderson, the able engineer of the Royal Arsenal; but, as our Government had decided upon the suppression of the Cannelures, the contingent difficulties in the manufacture were left unsolved.

The annexed Engraving introduces to our readers a machine just completed by Messrs. Napier and Son, engineers, of London, to the order of his Excellency the French Minister of War for the manufacture by compression of the "Balle à tige" used by the celebrated Chasseurs de Vincennes in their "Carabines à tige." Fig. 3 represents the bullet, full size; it is solid, having a flat bottom, and, rising with three cannelures, terminates in a fine pointed conical head. The manner of its use may be described thus:—The soldier breaks open the cartridge and pours the powder into the barrel, which surrounds a small plug or "tige," standing

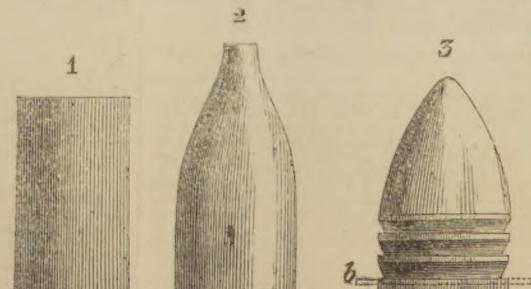


A Rod o' lead.
B Guide for receiving lead, and preserving it in position for the cutter to act upon it.
C Cutting lever or shear.
D First slide for conveying piece cut to first die.
E Second slide for conveying from first to second die.
F Lever for working first slide.
G Delivery tube, through which perfected ball passes into compartment of box marked K.
H Waste tube, through which film from bullet passes into compartment of box marked L.
I Wooden box for receiving bullets.
M Fly-wheel.
N Handle for working machine when steam-power is not used.
O Crank shaft.

NAPIER'S PATENT BULLET COMPRESSING MACHINE.

in the centre at the bottom of the barrel, and fills up nearly to the top of the "tige;" the bullet is then introduced, and passes easily down until it rests upon the top of the "tige," when, by a smart blow or two of a heavy ram-rod formed concave to fit the point of the bullet, the bullet is forced on to the "tige," and the lead thus expanded enters the spiral grooves in the barrel. The principal difficulties encountered in the compression of this bullet were—first, the cannelures; second, the sharp joint. These are overcome by Messrs. Napier in the machine which we will now attempt to describe.

A represents a rod of lead, the lower end of which passes through a guide (a); B is a cutting lever, or shear, which, at each action of the machine, cuts off a portion of the rod, as shown at Fig. 1. This operation completed, the detached portion falls into a pair of pincers, and by the slide C is conveyed under the first die; a punch below, rising immediately upon its arrival, pushes the piece of lead up into the die, and obliges it to take its form; the punch then descends, and the lead being pushed out by a small plug at the top, acted upon by two springs, follows the punch, and comes to rest upon it, presenting the figure shown at No. 2; a second pair of pincers now come into play, attached to the slide



D, and in an instant seize the piece already prepared by the first die, and, passing forward, lay it upon the punch of the second or finishing die; the movements being accurately arranged, this punch rises, without loss of time, and forces its charge into the pair of dies placed above, which by a separate action are closed and

in readiness to receive it. Here the bullet receives its final figure; and as soon as the punch has attained the extent of its upward travel, the dies open, and it is allowed to return to its first position, holding the bullet by its lower belt. It is now found that a fringe of surplus metal (Fig. 4) has been expressed between the dies and the punch, and remains round the bullet at the line indicated by b b, Fig. 3. To get rid of this is now the object of our attention. As soon as the punch has come to rest with the bullet standing in a recess formed in the punch to the depth of the lower band on the bullet, the film-cutter comes forward, open like a pair of nippers, and, closing round the bullet just above the film or fringe of lead, forms a round hole exactly fitting the diameter of the bullet. This accomplished, a small punch in the interior of the compressing punch, and occupying a position in the centre, and in contact with the bullet, is forced up by a quick action, and pushing the bullet out of its recess, in the punch, and through the hole formed by the film-cutter, the film is separated and left upon the top of the punch, and the next oncoming bullet displaces it, when it falls through the waste tube H into the compartment of the receiving-box marked L; the film-cutter, which still contains the finished bullet, retires from its position over the punch, and, opening, lets fall its contents into the delivering tube G; and thus the perfected bullet is found in the receiving box.

As three or four bullets are in the machine at once in different stages of completion, no time is lost; but, at every revolution of the crank shaft O, a finished bullet falls into the box; and as the machine will be driven at from thirty to forty revolutions per minute, the results can easily be reckoned. We have no doubt that the machine will give great satisfaction in Paris, and prove our engineers to be worthy of the confidence which has been placed in them by our friends and allies. We believe it is the intention of the French Government, as soon as the machine now constructed is set at work in Paris to give Messrs. Napier further orders. We may mention that it has been exhibited in operation at Messrs. Napier's works to many scientific gentlemen who have expressed themselves highly pleased with its arrangement and performance. Lord Panmure, the present Minister of War also honoured Messrs. Napier with a visit and took great interest in the process.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

6th Edition, 18mo, cloth, ls. 6d.
PASSION-WEEK. By the late Professor SCHOLEFIELD.
London: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Now ready, 4th thousand, small 8vo, 5s., cloth.
MINISTERING CHILDREN.
London: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

This day, in 8vo, with Portrait, 10s. 6d.
MEMOIR of the late Rev. Professor SCHOLEFIELD. By his WIDOW. With Notices of his Classical Works, by the Rev. W. SELVYN, M.A., Canon of Ely.
SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street.

Now ready, in crown 8vo, price 5s., cloth.
THE TRUTH and the LIFE. By the Right Rev. CHAS. P. M'LVAINÉ, D.D., Bishop of Ohio.
SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street.

Now ready, 8vo, cloth, 6s.,
THE COMMUNION of SAINTS, and other Discourses. By VINCENT W. RYAN, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius.—London: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Now ready, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d., with six Engravings.
GREAT and GOOD. Illustrated in Six Sketches of W. Wilberforce, Hannah More, Edward Bickersteth, James Davies, Elizabeth Fry, and Thomas Chalmers.
London: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Now ready, 2 vols. 18mo, 6s., cloth,
OUR NATIVE LAND: a History of England for the Young. By the Author of "Scriptural Instruction for the Least and the Lowest."
London: SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Now ready, crown 8vo, price 6s., cloth, with Maps.
IMPRESSIONS of CHINA and the Present REVOLUTION: Its Progress and Prospects. By Captain FISHBOURNE, Commander of the Heron on her Visit to Nanking.
SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, Fleet-street.

In Weekly Numbers, price 1d.; Monthly Parts, 3d.,
THE SUNDAY AT HOME; a beautifully Illustrated Family Magazine, adapted for Reading on the Sabbath. Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row.

Now ready,
THE FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN; Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. The Descriptions, Synonyms, &c., by CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq. In 1 vol., cloth boards, containing 49 Plates, full coloured, 27s.; partly coloured, 14s. JOHN E. SOWERBY, 3, Mend-place, Lambeth.

NEW BOOK.—Price 1s. or 1s. 6d. postage free.
THE BRIDE of the WILDERNESS. This is a highly interesting novel, by Mr. Bennett, and which cannot fail to please."—PIPER and CO., Paternoster-row; or Jullien and CO., 214, Regent-street.

Just published, price 1s., Second Edition,
LITERAE FICTITIE; or, the Oxford Examination Questions on Novels. For the Benefit of the Patriotic Fund.—OXFORD: VINCENT. London: Whittaker.

Fifth edition, Two Vols., price 24s.,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on BANKING. By J. W. GILBART, F.R.S., General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank.
London: LONGMAN and CO., 39, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, 4d.; post-free, 6d.
POOR LETTER R: Its Use and Abuse. A Letter of Condolence to Poor Letter H. For the use of the millions by whom they are both daily insulted. By ROBERT RUSKIN ROGERS.
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

NEW FRENCH READING-BOOK.
LECONS FRANCAISES de LITTERATURE ET MORALE, en Prose et en Vers. 400 pages, half-bound, ss. 6d.
Students of French could not use a better book."—Critic.
ELFES, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.
Seventh Thousand, price 6d., by post 10d.,
MISTAKES of DAILY OCCURRENCE, in SPEAKING, WRITING, and PRONUNCIATION, CORRECTED.—JOHN E. SHAW, Southampton-row; and Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.
Preparing for immediate publication, in One Volume, 8vo, cloth.
THE END; or, the Proximate Signs of the Close of this Dispensation. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.E.
London: JOHN FAQUHAR SHAW, 27, Southampton-row; and 36, Paternoster-row.

Will be ready on the 31st, price 2s. 6d., cloth gilt.
THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK of FRENCH SONGS (in French and English), being a careful collection of the most popular Military, Patriotic, Satirical, Sporting, and Romantic Effusions of the best French writers, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century; Illustrated with numerous highly-finished and original Engravings. Translated and Edited by JOHN OXENFORD, Esq.
London: H. INGRAM and CO., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in Two Vols.,
SAM SLICK'S NEW WORK, NATURE and HUMAN NATURE.
These volumes are full of fun and fancy."—Atheneum.
"Every page of the book is amusing."—Examiner.
"Since Sam Slick's first work he has written nothing so fresh, racy, and genuinely humorous as this."—Observer.

CONSTANCE HERBERT. A Novel. By Miss JEWESBURY, Author of "Mariam Withers," &c.
The WIFE'S TRIALS. A Novel.
HUREST and BLACKETT (Successors to Henry Colburn).

THE ART-UNION of LONDON.
Preparing for immediate publication, beautifully printed, on fine paper, in quarto,
CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. By LORD BYRON.

This Edition has been undertaken with the concurrence of the Council of the Art-Union of London, expressly for the use and benefit of those Members who may desire to bind up with the Text of Lord Byron's Poem the set of Illustrations which are about to be issued to the Subscribers of 1855.

Early application should be made for this Edition, as only a limited number will be printed, regulated by the orders received by the Book-sellers previous to the 31st March, 1855, on which day the Subscription List of the Art-Union of London closes.

Price to Subscribers of the Art-Union of London, 10s. 6d., Non Subscribers, 14s. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, price 2s.,
HINTS on VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE: Being a Selection of Designs for Schools, Colleges, and Parsonage Houses, adapted for Rural Districts; with Plans, Elevations, and Estimates. Dedicated, by permission, to Thomas Poynder, Esq. By HENRY WEAVER, Architect and Estate Agent.

Also, by the same Author, a Third Edition, price 1s., of
HINTS on COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE: Being a Selection of Designs for Labourers' Cottages, singly, in pairs, and in groups. With Plans, Elevations, and Estimates (corrected to the present prices). Dedicated, by express permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.

London: HENRY POPE, 22, Budge-row, Cannon-street; and sold by Ridgway, Simpkin, and Marshall; and all Booksellers.

Fourth Edition, price 21s.,
THE ART of BREWING, FERMENTING, and MAKING of MALT; containing approved Tables of Mashing Heats, Directions for Boiling, Cooling, Application of Yeast, Principles of Fermentation, and a variety of other valuable information, the result of fifty years' practice. By JOHN LEVESQUE, late of the Anchor Brewery. Carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DEATH."

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, the UNIVERSAL LAW, TRACED from a BIT of COAL up to the SOUL of MAN. By HENRY COOPER. Price 2s. 6d. "We cordially recommend it to readers of all classes."—Grantham True Press. "We will recommend this book, which will, at least, renovate forgotten musings and half remembered studies."—Dispatch—GROOMERIDGE, and all Book-sellers.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY, on GLASS and PAPER.—A Manual, containing Simple Directions for the Production of Portraits and Views, by the Agency of Light, including the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed Paper, and Positive Paper Processes. By CHARLES A. LONG. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. BLAND and LONG, 153, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, 12mo, gilt edges.
RULES for the PRESERVATION of SIGHT. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. Sent free by post on receipt of six postage stamps, by HORNE and THORNTONWAITE, Opticians, &c., 122 and 123, Newgate-street.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS,

Published at MILFORD-HOUSE, MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, LONDON.
Extract of a letter from the Reverend T. Wilkinson, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools:—

Stanwix Vicarage, Carlisle, Jan. 19, 1855.
Dear Sirs.—I beg to offer you my sincere acknowledgment of your kindness in sending me the parcel of Books. They are indeed valuable additions to our Educational Library, and I shall not fail to recommend them throughout my various tours of inspection.—I am,

Dear Sirs, yours very truly, T. WILKINSON.

To MESSRS. Ingram and CO., Milford-house.

ARITHMETIC—FIRST LESSONS in ARITHMETIC, on a New Plan. By HUGO REID, late Principal of the People's College, Nottingham, and Author of numerous Educational Works. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 2s.

ASTRONOMY.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ASTRONOMY, for the use of Schools and Students. By J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S. (of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's-park). With numerous Illustrative Drawings and Diagrams. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 2s.

"Mr. Hind has certainly managed to simplify his sublime subject, and give a great amount of information in a few words."—Art Journal.

Dictionary.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words. Comprising also a Synopsis of Words, variously Pronounced by different Orthoepists, and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. A New Edition, revised and enlarged, by G. A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College. With the addition of a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, and their Pronunciation. The new words that have been added amount to several thousands, and the Dictionary now contains 27,000 words more than "Todd's Edition of Johnson." The work is handsomely printed upon a fine paper, in a clear readable type, in double columns.

Royal 8vo, extra cloth, 1855 pages. 0 16 0

Strongly bound in Russet, marbled edges. 1 4 0

Ditto bound half-Russia ditto. 1 0 0

Ditto half calf gilt ditto. 1 0 0

Ditto half-half ditto. 0 18 0

"Webster's Dictionary is the production of the greatest lexicographer that has ever lived."—English Journal of Education.

"We can have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that this is the most elaborate and successful undertaking of the kind which has ever appeared."—Times.

"The public is respectfully informed that "Webster's Dictionary of the English Language," royal 8vo, can only be obtained of the present Proprietors, Messrs. Ingram and CO.—no other English house having any interest whatever in this property.

DRAWING.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON DRAWING-BOOK: Comprising a Complete Introduction to Drawing and Perspective; with Instructions for Etching on Copper or Steel, &c. Illustrated with above Three Hundred Subjects for Study in every branch of Art. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 2s. Second Edition.

"This is one of those cheap and useful publications that is what it professes to be—an elementary book, in which the rules laid down are simple and few, and the drawings to be copied and studied easily delineated and illustrative of first principles."—Globe.

EUCLID.—The FIRST SIX BOOKS of EUCLID, with numerous exercises. Printed on a New Plan, with accurately-executed Diagrams. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 2s.

The present work, embracing the First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid, or in other words the foundation of Plane Geometry, is intended as a companion volume to that issued with it on Practical Geometry; the one embracing the theory, the other the application. The text adopted is that of the distinguished mathematician, Dr. Simon.

GEOLGY.—GEOLGY for SCHOOLS and STUDENTS; or, Former Worlds, their Structure, Condition, and Inhabitants. By F. C. BAKEWELL, Author of "Electric Science," &c. Illustrated with above Three Hundred Figures. Demy 8vo, with 100 Engravings of Cities, Customs, and Wonders of the World, &c. Cloth, 2s.

GEOPHY.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON GEOGRAPHY. By JOSEPH GUY, Junr., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Author of numerous popular Educational Works. Demy 8vo, with 275 Plates, full colour, 27s.; partly coloured, 14s. JOHN E. SOWERBY, 3, Mend-place, Lambeth.

The present volume is beautifully got up, and, being carefully compiled, presents a complete epitome of geographical knowledge."—Tait's Magazine.

Thirty-first Thousand.

INSTRUCTOR.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON INSTRUCTOR; being a Companion to the Reading-book; consisting of Extracts from English Classical Authors, from the earliest periods of English literature to the present day. With One Hundred and Twenty-five Engravings. Cloth, 2s.

The masterpieces of English literature, by the elder authors, have supplied the staple of the volume; although there is an almost equal proportion of graceful compositions by living writers. These impart much novelty, whilst they do not impair the soundness of the papers, many of which treat of the higher branches of study. The illustrations are "tasteful, various, and appropriate."

MECHANICS—MECHANICS and MECHANISM. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. With about 250 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 2s. Second Edition.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—The ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Double Volume). By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. Illustrated by upwards of 300 Woodcuts. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 4s.

Fifty-first Thousand.

READING-BOOK.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON READING-BOOK; containing a Series of Lessons on the most amusing and instructive subjects, selected with great care from the best English Authors in their works. Cloth, 2s.

It contains some hundred and fifty lessons, mostly selected from standard authors. The subjects are not of the old "Tom and Harry" class, or of a huckneyed character; but of actual living interest, in many instances describing wonders which are at the moment arising around us.

The reading lessons are pretty little narratives, mostly original, and of just such incidents of amusement and instruction as are most likely to attract the attention of a child: they are cheerful throughout, although the "good seed" is not forgotten to be thrown in the path of childhood—priceless feature in its first lessons. Among the pictures, subjects of natural history predominate; and there cannot be a reader means of leading children to understand the beauty of earth and all that therein is, than by well-drawn figures of striking objects in the kingdom of nature.

TESTAMENT.—The ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT (Authorised Version); with upwards of 120 Engravings, beautifully bound in cloth, embossed and gilt sides, gilt edges. The illustrations are from drawings, executed by eminent Artists, expressly for this edition; with Notes, historical, explanatory, and descriptive; and embellished by a novel Panoramic Picture of the Holy Land, and a View of Lower Egypt. 4to. Cloth gilt, 5s.

London: INGRAM and CO., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in Two Vols.,
SAM SLICK'S NEW WORK, NATURE and HUMAN NATURE.

These volumes are full of fun and fancy."—Atheneum.

"Every page of the book is amusing."—Examiner.

"Since Sam Slick's first work he has written nothing so fresh, racy, and genuinely humorous as this."—Observer.

CONSTANCE HERBERT. A Novel. By Miss JEWESBURY, Author of "Mariam Withers," &c.

The WIFE'S TRIALS. A Novel.

HUREST and BLACKETT (Successors to Henry Colburn).

THE ART-UNION of LONDON.

Preparing for immediate publication, beautifully printed, on fine paper, in quarto,
CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. By LORD BYRON.

This Edition has been undertaken with the concurrence of the Council of the Art-Union of London, expressly for the use and benefit of those Members who may desire to bind up with the Text of Lord Byron's Poem the set of Illustrations which are about to be issued to the Subscribers of 1855.

Early application should be made for this Edition, as only a limited number will be printed, regulated by the orders received by the Book-sellers previous to the 31st March, 1855, on which day the Subscription List of the Art-Union of London closes.

Price to Subscribers of the Art-Union of London, 10s. 6d., Non Subscribers, 14s. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, price 2s.,
HINTS on COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE: Being a Selection of Designs for Labourers' Cottages, singly, in pairs, and in groups. With Plans, Elevations, and Estimates (corrected to the present prices). Dedicated, by express permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.

London: HENRY POPE, 22, Budge-row, Cannon-street; and sold by Ridgway, Simpkin, and Marshall; and all Booksellers.

Fourth Edition, price 21s.,
THE ART of BREWING, FERMENTING, and MAKING of MALT; containing approved Tables of Mashing Heats, Directions for Boiling, Cooling, Application of Yeast, Principles of Fermentation, and a variety of other valuable information, the result of fifty years' practice. By JOHN LEVESQUE, late of the Anchor Brewery. Carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DEATH."

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, the UNIVERSAL LAW, TRACED from a BIT of COAL up to the SOUL of MAN. By HENRY COOPER. Price 2s. 6d. "We cordially recommend it to readers of all classes."—Grantham True Press. "We will recommend this book, which will, at least, renovate forgotten musings and half remembered studies."—Dispatch—GROOMERIDGE, and all Book-sellers.

Also, by the same Author, a Third Edition, price 1s., of

HINTS on COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE: Being a Selection of Designs for Labourers' Cottages, singly, in pairs, and in groups. With Plans, Elevations, and Estimates (corrected to the present prices). Dedicated, by express permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.C.

London: HENRY POPE, 22, Budge-row, Cannon-street; and sold by Ridgway, Simpkin, and Marshall; and all Booksellers.

Fourth Edition, price 21s.,
THE ART of BREWING, FERMENTING, and MAKING of MALT; containing approved Tables of Mashing Heats, Directions for Boiling, Cooling, Application of Yeast, Principles of Fermentation, and a variety of other